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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SPEAKER KERR IN THE CHAIR AGAIN—THE PROPOSITION TO RESTORE 1812 PENSIONERS IN THE SOUTH TO THE ROLL—THE TEXAS PACIFIC—THE DEMOCRATIC "POLICY" STILL UNDISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Kerr took the chair in the House to-day, and it is said by his friends that his health is improved. He was apparently neither better nor worse than before he went away last week. He presided till the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension bill, when he called Mr. Blackburn to the chair, showing that he acknowledges Mr. Blackburn's ability as a presiding officer.

The House to-day considered the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows. A clause in the bill restores to the pension-rolls those who were dropped because of participation in the rebellion. An amendment allowing this class to draw full pension from the time they were dropped from the rolls gave rise to some debate. Mr. Townsend, of New-York, a member of the committee which reported the bill, said he had given the subject much reflection, and was convinced it would be an act of justice and magnanimity to give these old men the amount which would be due them had they not been dropped. He said when the rebellion broke out the youngest of them was sixty-four years old, and they could not therefore have actively participated in the rebellion. They would have been more or less than men had they not sympathized with the prevailing sentiment of their section, and as their offending consisted in feeling, rather than expression, he thought it would be an act of magnanimity to restore them and would not cost more than five hundred thousand dollars. A vote was not reached on the amendment. The bill as a whole seems not to be generally understood, and in the opinion of many prominent Republicans it deserves closer inspection than it appears to have received.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-day, but the friends of the Subsidy bill were not willing to have a vote taken, owing to the absence of some members of the committee. A proposition that the names of these members might be counted was not accepted. It was finally agreed that a vote shall be taken a week from to-day. The bill certainly sticks in the committee, and the expectations all along that the bill would be favorably reported may yet fail to be realized.

The joint Democratic Caucus Committee held a short meeting to-day and adjourned until Friday without doing anything. When the committee adjourned yesterday a motion was pending to recommend to the caucus a bill providing for the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act. No effort was made to secure a vote to-day. There is a tacit understanding among members of the committee that a vote will be taken on the pending motion at the meeting on Friday, and there are reasons for believing that the motion will receive a majority vote, and be approved by the caucus. Mr. Holman was present at the meeting of the committee to-day, and participated in the proceedings.

The Secretary of War to-day presented a communication to the House, stating that there is paid annually for rent of private buildings for the service of the War Department, $182,000. Of this amount $38,000 are paid for rent of buildings in Washington, and $27,000 in New-York. Similar communications were presented by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, and the Postmaster General, but these only presented the amounts paid for rent of buildings in Washington. The Treasury Department pays for this purpose $10,000, and the other two departments, each a smaller sum. In 1873, the Postmaster General rented, from Alexander Shepherd, a house on E street, for three years, at the rate of $4,200 per annum. At the last session of Congress, this amount being regarded as exorbitant, was reduced to $1,800, and the Postmaster General was directed to surrender the building upon demand of the lessor. The department continues to occupy the property, but Shepherd has refused to accept the amount fixed for rent by the last Congress.

The House Committee on Commerce will to-morrow hear persons from New-York and New-Jersey in opposition to the bill pending before the committee providing for the transfer to American registers of vessels built abroad by American owners.

THE SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS.

GEN. FREMONT'S TESTIMONY ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY—TOM SCOTT'S FRIENDS MANAGING THE INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The evidence of Gen. Fremont before the Judiciary Committee appears not to have been very important. He reports no money expended to procure the legislation for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, beyond a paltry fifty thousand dollars or so paid for printing and incidental expenses. It was reported at one time to-day that Fremont had furnished a list of names embracing many members of the Forty-first Congress. This is denied. The investigation appears to be of no value. It is not conducted "to find out." Friends of Tom Scott's subsidy appear to manage it, and as the investigation was aimed at Scott's bill the charge that it is purposely a failure seems well founded. Besides, it is not desirable to have members of former Congresses exposed in anything wrong, especially if they are members of this, for a re-election will, as in the case of King and Schumaker, be considered as condoning any previous offense.

GAS TAX DECISION.

COMPANIES IN VARIOUS CITIES HELD TO BE IN ARREARS FROM $75,000 TO $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A decision interesting to gas companies has been made by the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. The tax upon gas before it was repealed in 1873 was collected in some cities upon the quantity of gas sold and in other cities upon the amount of gas manufactured, according to the register at the works. This discrepancy was caused by a difference of interpretation by Collectors of revenue, and, for some reason, it appears not to have been called to the attention of the department. In this city, in Baltimore, and in some others the tax was collected upon the quantity of gas manufactured. In Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indianapolis a tax was levied upon the amount of gas actually sold. It appears that there is a wide difference between the returns of gas sold and the register of the actual production at the works. It is now decided by the Solicitor that the law required the tax to be paid upon the actual production. This decision will require some of the companies who paid upon the sales to pay quite large sums for back taxes into the Treasury. It is said that some of the companies owe the Government as much as seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars. It would give the people of this city great satisfaction if some means could be devised of squeezing a tax out of the Gas Company here, which is unrivaled in the badness of its illuminating material furnished. No law of Congress has been effective, though a stringent one was passed last year.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL AND EL PASO RAILROADS—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Fremont was before the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day with reference to the late Transcontinental Railroad Company. He testified that he knew of no money having been improperly spent to influence the passage of the bill, and therefore could not furnish a list of beneficiaries, as he had been asked to do by the committee. He was closely questioned about the negotiation of the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company in Europe, and said the company sold them to Poradis, of Paris, who was at the head of the Stock Exchange, and who put them on the market with the declaration that they were guaranteed by the United States, which was not the fact. The company not only did not advise, but knew nothing of, such declaration until after it was made.

First Lieut. Charles S. Heintzelman, of the Third Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, now at Whipple, Va., will proceed to Dennison, Texas, and assume charge of the construction and operation of the lines of telegraph in Texas and the Indian Territory, relieving First Lieut. A. W. Greeley, of the Fifth Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, of his duties in connection therewith, and receiving from him all Government property and funds now in his charge. Lieut. Heintzelman will establish his office and station at Dennison, Texas, and will be governed in the discharge of his duties by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer. First Lieut. A. W. Greeley, upon being relieved, will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army by letter. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded 150 recruits to Caddo Station, Indian Territory, where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, in session in New-York City, for examination for promotion, and on the completion of his examination will report in person to the Superintendent General of Recruiting Service, New-York City, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota, and for assignment to temporary duty at Fort Columbus, New-York, until such detachment is forwarded.

Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright is ordered to the Michigan as Executive; Assistant Engineer G. H. Kearney, to examination for promotion; Lieut. Commander A. G. Kellogg is detached from the Michigan and ordered as Executive of the Juniata, on the 1st of March; Lieut. Commander Charles W. Tracy, from the Juniata, the 1st of March, and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Lucien Young, from the Powhatan, the 29th inst., and ordered to the Huron the 1st of April.

Edwin A. Field was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the First District of Wisconsin, and Royal C. Weeden for the Second District of Illinois. J. E. Cushman was appointed Ganger for the Third District of Texas, and George C. Gearn for the Second District of Illinois.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $375,421 56, and from Customs $733,791 81.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,456,744; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,090,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $33,872,100,) $72,929,255; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Afton, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000, to commence business.

The regular weekly meeting of the House Committee on the Texas Pacific Railroad was not held to-day, owing to the want of a quorum. It was expected that the committee would take final action on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill this morning, but several members were out of town or engaged on special investigating committees, and for the same reasons it is probable that there will be no meeting of the committee before next Wednesday.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Howe to amend the Revised Statutes provides that in all cases where a seaman shall be discharged by a Consular officer because of cruel treatment, the amount paid for extra wages and expenses in consequence of such discharge shall be entered on the crew list and shipping articles, and be deducted from any wages earned by the officer guilty of such cruel or unusual treatment.

The main feature of Senator Christiancy's bill regarding the elections in Utah is a restriction of the elective franchise to male citizens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have not violated the United States laws of July 1, 1862, by commencing the practice of polygamy subsequent to that date. The bill also requires the use at all elections of unmarked ballots of uniform size and appearance.

To-day Gen. Crittenden and Mr. C. Ingle, for Thomas L. and R. H. Crittenden, Executors of John J. Crittenden, deceased, entered a suit against John C. Fremont for $10,000, in which sum, it is claimed, defendant, in December, 1855, became indebted to J. J. Crittenden for his services as attorney for defendant in procuring for defendant letters patent for certain lands in California known as Los Mariposes.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following is the full text of the bill in regard to refunding the national debt, which was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, with a recommendation for its passage:

"Be it enacted, &c., that the acts to authorize the refunding the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. interest authorized to be issued be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years.

Second—This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and all provisions of the acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect."

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, the following judgments were announced: In case No. 1,156, in favor of the United States Guano Company, $39,480, with interest on $16,920 from Feb. 21, 1863, the date of loss of cargo on the Golden Eagle, and on $22,560 from March 27, 1863, the date of loss of cargo on the Avon. No. 1,181, passed to third call. No. 1,193, Mary Norman, Executrix of John E. Norman, a British subject, dismissed for want of proof of naturalization. No. 721, Parker's Express Company vs. The United States; submitted on the evidence and oral argument of counsel; Alexander Porter Morse for complainants; F. W. Hackett for the United States. No. 907, R. & E. Schell vs. The United States; submitted on the evidence and oral argument of counsel; John S. Brooks for complainants; F. W. Hackett for the United States. No. 1200, The counsel for the United States stated the counsel for the complainants desired it submitted on the papers. At the hour of adjournment several cases, in which counsel did not appear went over to Thursday.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 23.—After being out all night the jury came into court at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The prisoner and his counsel were in their accustomed places. After the usual formula the verdict of "not guilty" was announced by the foreman, surprising everybody, the prisoner most of all. He sprang up, shook hands with his counsel, Mr. Tremaine, and thanked the jury. Judge James informed the jury that their verdict might be right, and he hoped it was, but it was against the conviction of the court. He then admonished the prisoner to lead a better life and convince the public that he was innocent. After being informed by the Judge that he was free, Smith shook hands with each of the jurors and left for home at once.

Charles Frederick Smith, acquitted this morning of the murder of Edward Y st, was this afternoon rearrested on a charge of arson. He was taken before Justice Pike and committed to jail to await an examination to be held next Monday.

LORD DUFFERIN'S BALL.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE DOMINION CAPITAL—THE COSTUMES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The fancy dress ball at Rideau Hall, which has for some time past occasioned such a flutter in the fashionable world of the Dominion, is in full progress to-night. Upward of 600 guests are present. The effect, as was anticipated, is perfectly enchanting. Every country, race, period, and fashion is represented in appropriate costume. In response to a request, the invited guests forwarded some days ago a description of their fancy dresses, and the diversity of tastes is surprising, scarcely two representing the same character. Many of the costumes are very costly, and all displayed rare taste. Their Excellencies, their staff, and household represented the court of King James V., of Scotland, Viscount Clandeboye and Lady Helen Blackwood personating the characters of Lord Darnley and Princess Mary, (afterward Mary, Queen of Scots,) when children. His Excellency wore a doublet, trunk hose, and a short cloak of black velvet, slightly trimmed with gold thread, pearl gray *bas de clos*, black velvet cap, with a white feather, fastened by a diamond aigrette. His Excellency also wore the two stars and collars of his orders. Lady Dufferin wore a petticoat of crimson satin, white satin train with two rows of gold embroidery, high waist and closed sleeves of white satin, ruffled with crimson; crimson velvet robe, lined with white satin, bordered with ermine; crimson velvet hat, with white feather, banded with a revire and shamrocks in diamonds; girdle of jewels; necklace of diamond stars, with a pendant of jewels, ruff edged with gold. Major Gen. Selby Smith and Hon. Mrs. Littlejohn, richly dressed; Viscount Clandeboye represented Lord Darnley; Lady Helen Blackwood as Princess Mary, wore a pale blue satin train, and waist of yellow satin, the front shredded and studded with pearls and diamonds. The ball-room presents a gorgeous and dazzling appearance, and the gayeties will be indulged in until a late hour.

AN ACCIDENT TO A SPECIAL TRAIN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The special train with Mr. James Gordon Bennett and party, which left Montreal for Ottawa at 10 o'clock this morning, upon reaching the Tanneries Junction, was run into by a train switching off upon the Lachine line. The baggage car was badly smashed and Conductor Bissonette severely cut about the head. Mr. Bennett and party escaped all injury. The train left the Tanneries for Prescott at noon, and will reach Ottawa several hours late.

THE DAIRYMEN.

MEETING OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Centennial Committee of the American Dairymen's Association, comprising J. V. H. Scoville, Paris, N. Y., Chairman; O. S. Bliss, Georgia, Vt., Secretary; Prof. L. B. Arnold, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Reall, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. T. S. Goldwest, Cornwall, Conn., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Artemas Ward, Secretary of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange; M. Folsom, New-York; X. A. Willard, Little Falls, N. Y., President of the New-York State Dairymen's Association; Hon. Josiah Shull, Ilion, N. Y., Secretary of the New-York State Dairymen's Association; D. L. Pope, Welchfield, Ohio; W. S. Taylor, Burlington, N. J.; L. T. Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. B. Chamberlain, Medina, Ohio; George A. Blanchard, New-Hampshire; W. Blanding, New-York; E. Caswell, Ingersoll, Canada; Hon. W. H. Frazer, Secretary of the Ontario Centennial Advising Board, Canada; Hon. T. Ballantyne, member of Parliament, Ontario, met here this evening for the purpose of devising plans for a full representation of these great interests at the International Exposition, Canada being invited to co-operate with our dairymen. There are about two thousand cheese factories in the United States, of which nearly one thousand are in New-York State alone. The annual production of the dairy interests is estimated at three hundred millions of pounds of cheese, and from eight hundred millions to one thousand millions pounds of butter. Hon. David A. Wells, in 1869, estimated the value of these productions to be about four hundred millions of dollars. The present meeting is an adjournment from the gathering recently held at Rome, N. Y. It was agreed to recommend Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, as one of the jurors to be selected by the Centennial Commission. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Willard, Arnold, Blanchard, Chamberlain, Shull, Pope, and Hawley, was appointed to wait upon Director General Goshorn and ascertain what privileges would be accorded this special class of exhibitors. This same committee to-night decided upon a plan for exhibition, including the erection of a butter and cheese factory of the most approved design, to cost not less than $8,000. On motion of Mr. Reall, of Philadelphia, it was agreed to appoint agents to visit the various cities and dairy sections to solicit contributions and products for exhibition; also a committee to apportion the expense attending the exhibit among the representatives of the States which intend to participate. To-morrow the committee visit the Centennial grounds and confer with the Director General of the Exposition.

A KENTUCKY "DIFFICULTY."

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—To-day Gen. John Rodman, formerly Attorney General, accompanied by two of his sons, met Capt. Harry T. Todd just in front of the State House in Frankfort. Gen. Rodman stepped up to Todd, and, denouncing in strong language certain statements made by that gentleman in the Lexington *Gazette* of to-day, slapped him on the face, and immediately after a pistol-ball grazed Todd's leg. Rodman then drew a knife, but Todd said he was unarmed, and the bystanders interfered and prevented the affair from proceeding further. Both parties are of the highest standing and generally esteemed.

BESIEGED BY INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The following dispatch from Gen. Sheridan was received at Gen. Sherman's head-quarters to-day: The small band of citizens of Montana, who settled upon the North Branch of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Big Horn, at a point known as Fort Pease, have been attacked by Sioux Indians. All but fourteen abandoned the fort, and these are besieged. Gen. Terry has ordered Col. Brisbin, commanding at Fort Ellis, to go without delay to their relief. One man has been killed and two wounded. Fort Pease is distant from Fort Ellis about one hundred and eighty miles.

PROBABLE CLOSING OF THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 23.—The Hudson River is again full of new running ice, and the cold weather of to-night indicates that the river will close again. The Poughkeepsie steamers advertised to leave New-York to-morrow will probably not come. The sudden and unexpected change in temperature has considerably brightened the prospects for a good ice crop.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 23.—The Legislature adjourned at midnight, sine die. The amount appropriated during the session for the coming year, is $1,407,641 90, being $213,845 less than last year.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

DEXTEROUS ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT AN INFLATION AND HARD-MONEY PLATFORM—EQUIVOCAL POSITION OF GOV. INGERSOLL—THE CANDIDATES FOR RE-ELECTION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The Democratic State Convention to-day in Music Hall was well attended. Last night the leaders were considerably alarmed lest the greenback demonstration would completely take possession of the camp, and indeed among the delegates there was a very strong feeling tending in that direction, which would be irretrievably disastrous. It became known finally that the financial plank forwarded from Washington by Senator Eaton provided, as stated in these dispatches last night, for the repeal of the Resumption act, for indefinite legislation excepting the simple suggestion of a convertible bond, and thereupon the discussion toned down somewhat, and by this morning the managing men felt a good deal more secure, and it was apparent that the proposed resolutions would go through. As originally drawn, the plank relating to the Resumption act called "upon Congress to repeal this law;" but it was thought best when it was found that the convention could be handled, to strike out the words quoted and substitute others. So far had the programme to recognize all discordant elements gone, that it was agreed to call upon the Legislature to reduce the present legal rate of interest from seven to six per cent., in order to make an additional demagogical appeal to the clamorous crowd of inflationists; but at the last moment this was stricken out. All the preliminary arrangements of the convention as to organization and the disposition of the managing parts were with a view to strategic movements in case there should be any threatening demonstration, and whether because these were so well carried out, or whether a circulation of the platform in advance, followed by discussion to meet different views, prevented any outbreak, the result proved that everything was so fixed as to give the New-Haven out-and-out greenback delegates very little chance to show themselves to good advantage. The retirement of one delegate was brought about and Hon. James Gallagher was substituted, the idea being that he, with his loud voice and pleasant brogue, would be able to talk to the galleries in an emergency. The galleries were filled, and when in the course of the proceedings Dr. Phillips, the greenback spokesman, rose to offer a resolution, the spectators applauded wildly, and did it repeatedly whenever their side of the question appeared in sight; but everything was so well in hand on the platform that there was no opportunity for much of a diversion. Even when Dr. Phillips' resolution, which was to make greenbacks a legal tender, was handed up, one of the Secretaries mouthed it in the most ridiculous and insulting manner, so that not one quarter of the convention could understand it. Hon. Henry A. Mitchell, a veteran politician of Bristol, presided, and did considerable hedging on the currency question. He labored heavily. He said: "The old Democratic doctrines are well known, but we are are floundering in a large debt and cannot return to specie payment at once. Two years ago [a misstatement of one year] our opponents passed a resumption act, but have taken no steps to accomplish its object. It is impossible to resume specie payments with the present large debt." Here the galleries applauded vigorously. "We cannot act on our old policy. We must remember that in consequence of the influx of paper money we cannot resume specie payments without discouraging the business interests of the country. Statesmen must take it in hand. We have got to proceed gradually and safely." This was the sum and in part the language of his address. It is a confession of a departure which Gov. Ingersoll, who came before the convention, did not appear to recognize. Though he approved the Resumption act in his last Message, he stood before this convention, which rebuked that position in its platform, calling for substitute legislation, and said: "During the last three years I have at various times had occasion to make known my opinions upon public matters concerning the people of Connecticut. It is a satisfaction to me to believe that these opinions are in unison with the opinions of the Democratic Party of the State. It is also a satisfaction to me to know that my views have been so declared that no one need be in doubt respecting my position. These opinions have undergone no change, and I shall adhere to them in the future as in the past." Yet, though the party had changed front entirely, he could congratulate himself upon the consistency of his own position. The convention was devoid of incidents. The business was hurried through, and when it was done the knowing delegates breathed freer and congratulated each other upon the skillful manner in which threatening questions had been disposed of. The outside crowd of greenback men made some threats at the close, and it is possible that a third ticket will be run by some of the extreme ones who desire to make a noise, but, on the whole, the platform of to-day gives reasonable satisfaction to the inflation element.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform in full is as follows:

The Democratic Liberal Party of Connecticut, in covention assembled, on this, the 23d day of February, 1876, pledge themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted, and which the people of this State have approved. The Constitution and the Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government, and for the Federal Government a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Second—The civil service of the Government has become alarmingly corrupt. It is an instrument of personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It has become a reproach to free institutions. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour, and believing that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim on the public employment, we demand that public station shall become again a post of purity and honor.

Third—The public credit of the Union must be maintained. Federal taxation should provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, and for a steady reduction of the national debt, while the tariff laws should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only.

Fourth—The public lands must be preserved for actual settlers, and subsidies of money or lands to corporations and speculators should cease entirely.

Fifth—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are especially deserving of popular support in their policy of reducing the expenditures of the Federal Government to the actual needs of the public service, thus cutting off the supplies which have for eleven years invited corruption and fed an army of plunderers.

Sixth—The only currency known to the Constitution of the United States is gold and silver, and coin forms the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world. The Democratic Party of the Union has never failed to recognize and support this essential principle; but, following a great and costly war, we find an irredeemable currency at our doors. It is, therefore, the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payments, while guarding its acts by that prudence which the interests of commercial, manufacturing, and industrial pursuits imperatively demand.

Seventh—That the act of the last Congress, passed by the Republican majority, declaring that there shall be specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, was a scheme of mere party expediency, supported by no measure tending to secure resumption. It was a deception and a fraud. Its results have been injurious, as the business interests of the country could not be shaped and conducted to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive act. We respectfully ask Congress to substitute for it well-defined and practical legislation tending to an accumulation of coin as a basis for resumption, or the funding and cancellation of a portion of the greenback circulation in a convertible bond bearing a low rate of interest.

Eighth—That this convention, having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, rely upon such action at their hands as will aid in placing the finances of the country upon a constitutional basis.

Resolved, That the Democratic Legislatures and Administrations in this State have been economical, prudent, and in the interests of the people, and this policy we demand at the hands of future Legislatures and executive officers.

Resolved, That in our present Executive, Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, we recognize a public officer of commanding ability and purity of character; rising above the level of partisan conflicts, he is guided by just principles and the welfare of the people, whose interests he serves with unfaltering fidelity; and Messrs. Sill, Sanger, Raymond, and Goodrich are faithful public officers who are deserving the continued confidence of the people.

The old State ticket was renominated. It is as follows:

Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven.
Lieutenant Governor—George G. Sill, of Hartford.
Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury.
Treasurer—William E. Raymond, of New-Canaan.
Controller—Albert R. Goodrich, of Vernon.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—THE INFLUENCE OF MR. THURMAN'S AGENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National Executive Congressional Committee held their final meeting this morning in the room of the Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims. There was a full attendance. But little business of importance was transacted. The appointment of a resident Executive Committee was authorized, who are to have charge of the executive work of the campaign. They are to have their head-quarters at the same place as the National Executive Committee, over which Mr. John G. Thompson is Vice President and general manager, and it is said Mr. A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, now Secretary of Mr. Thompson's committee, will very likely be the Secretary of the Congressional Executive Committee, which will virtually place the whole work of both committees under Mr. Thompson's control and management. Mr. Thompson is the devoted friend of Senator Thurman.

CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following is the form in which the Democratic National Committee announce the convention to be held in June:

"The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the 27th day of June next, noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place, of holding such convention. Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next Electoral College, is also invited to send delegates to the convention.

Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to co-operate with the Democratic Party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the National Convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an Administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations, has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers, has stifled trade by unjust and pernicious legislation, has imposed unusual taxation and rendered it most burdensome, has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want, has squandered the public moneys recklessly and defiantly, and shamelessly used the power that should have been swift to punish crime to protect it. For these and other reasons, the National Democratic Party deem the public danger imminent, and earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure, and free Government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in the effort to attain this object."

POLITICS IN OHIO.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—The Legislature of Ohio, which is Republican in both branches, narrowly escaped the commission of a grave political blunder to-day. During the last canvass one of the best points made against the Democrats was that, while having control of the Legislature, they had saddled various municipalities of the State with onerous burdens, by authorizing the issue of bonds without submitting the question whether they should be issued or not to the people directly concerned. The Republicans in the Senate fell into the same blunder, for they passed a bill authorizing Cincinnati to issue bonds for $6,000,000 in aid of the Southern Railroad, without referring the question to the people. In the House the committee amended, by declaring that the issue should be authorized provided the people of the city should approve at the general election to be called by the Mayor. There was a hot fight all day on this amendment, but it was finally carried by a decisive majority.

All the Republicans in Ohio are enthusiastic for Hayes, and most of them are sanguine he will be the nominee for President at Cincinnati.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE STATE TICKET.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day, about one hundred delegates being present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the making and vending of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is fraught with evil to property, peace, health, and life; that governments are ordained by God for man to secure him protection in the enjoyment and use of life, and to shield him against the wrong and criminal acts consequent on the use of rum; that the makers of governments who fail, either through omission, neglect, or purpose to secure this protection to citizens of every class, are justly chargeable with violating the design of government; the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes a case of the most flagrant violation of the purpose of government; that no Government should contravene the purpose of its formation by taking into public service those connected with the liquor traffic or addicted to drunkenness; that since the work of legislation is political, and all other parties fail to advocate prohibitory action in regard to the liquor traffic, the existence of a special prohibition party is demanded; and that the question of prohibition should be submitted to all adult citizens of Ohio irrespective of sex. The resolutions also indorsed the common school system; declared against the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools, and against the desecration of the Sabbath by the carousal of liquor-drinking transgressors.

The following State ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, E. S. Chapman, of Montgomery; Judge of the Supreme Court, D. W. Gage, of Cleveland; Member of the Board of Public Works, Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron; Controller of the Treasury, J. C. Murdoch, of Morgan County; School Commissioner, George K. Jenkins, of Jefferson County.

A resolution was also adopted calling on the General Assembly to take steps to gather statistics showing the crime, disease, and death incident to the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS APRIL 19.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day, and selected Wednesday, April 19, as the time for holding the State Convention. Senator McDonald resigned the Chairmanship, and Gen. Munson was appointed to the vacancy.

THE CONTEST IN MICHIGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAID TO BE WELL ORGANIZED—THE MORE PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY—STATE POLITICIANS WORKING FOR MR. FERRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

The political situation in Michigan is not clear, but is clearing. The Republican organization in the State was never in better condition than now, so far, at least, as it is possible to judge from external appearances. The hard and bitter contest over the Senatorial election of 1875, which ended in the defeat of Mr. Chandler, with his powerful backing and his firm hold upon the regular machinery, Judge Christiancy being elected in his stead by a combination of the anti-Chandler Republicans with the solid strength of the Opposition, was not followed by any schism in the ranks of the dominant party. The anti-Chandler Republicans proved rational and modest in their victory, and the friends of the defeated candidate, after some brief irritation as the natural result of the exceeding soreness of their disappointment, accepted the situation philosophically, and made no attempt to perpetuate disorganizing differences. In the Legislature the anti-Chandler men, who held some of the most important committee chairmanships, acted cordially with their associates, and at the end of the session no traces were perceptible of the struggle which made its first fortnight memorable in the political history of Michigan. In the State at large the high order of Judge Christiancy's ability, and his lifelong record as a stanch Republican, led to a prompt acquiescence in his election, which his own straightforward course in identifying himself at Washington with the majority in the Senate first confirmed and then strengthened. As a result of these judicious steps, the party in Michigan entered into a State election three months after this heated contest, and gained one of the most complete victories in its history, increasing upon a full vote Gov. Bagley's majority of 2,032 in 1874 to 26,075, one of the largest ever given in the State. No election has been held here since this one in April last, and thus there has been no absolute measure applied to the Republican strength, but careful and experienced observers agree that the general condition of the party in this State is more than usually healthful, and that its *morale* is excellent.

The State Central Committee, at a meeting held in this city early in this month, called the convention for the choice of delegates to Cincinnati to meet at Grand Rapids on the 10th of May. The natural result of this action has been a general canvassing of the Presidential question in the journals, among the politicians, in business circles, and throughout the masses of the voters. Of course, there has been neither time nor opportunity for public opinion to crystallize in this matter into any definite and organized form, but there is manifest already a decided "drift" to what is at best thus far a desultory expression of independent views. The salient facts of the situation seem to be these:

1. The "third term" spectre does not haunt Michigan Republicanism. No Republican papers, no "managers" of the least influence, no organizations of any kind are urging in this State the second re-election of President Grant. Two of the Michigan Representatives—Messrs. Bradley and Hubbell—voted in the House against the anti-third term resolution, but both gentlemen have stated that they did so as a protest against Democratic dictation and against the lugging into the House of extraneous matter, and the course of each in going thus far even has been freely criticised by the home papers. It may be safely said that neither gentleman intended to commit himself to a third term, and no political tendency in that direction exists in this State.

2. To-day the current of feeling here is strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine. He is well known in this region, and has many personal friends of influence in the State. A majority of the Republican weeklies of the State have formally declared for him. The general tenor of journalistic comment points clearly in the same direction, and influential politicians in different localities are co-operating to give definite and effective form to the movement in his interest. But, be it borne in mind, this is not a stream flowing in a well-worn channel, but a freshet of recent origin. The question is, will it resolve itself before May 10 into a steady current, or will it dwindle in volume and force, and disappear?

3. Mr. Bristow is not without a strong body of friends in Michigan. The record of his Cabinet administration has secured for him throughout the North-west a firm hold upon public confidence, a popularity of an enviable sort. His Western location is also an argument that helps his cause. To-day he is certainly "the second choice" of this State, and the interval between him and Mr. Blaine is not a long one.

4. Postmaster General Jewell is one of the best-known in Michigan of the public men of other States. He has large mercantile interests in this city, and is a frequent visitor here. Should his name assume prominence in connection with the Presidential nomination, a strong influence in his favor from Michigan would be certain.

5. Of the other candidates now prominent before the people, neither Senator Conkling, Senator Morton, nor Mr. Washburne have any active strength here at present. Their names are but rarely mentioned in the State papers, nor are any influences of the slightest power being felt in their behalf. It is a matter of current rumor in well-informed circles that Secretary Chandler, (whose wishes are potent in shaping political action in this State,) is hostile to Mr. Morton, and it is not generally believed that he will be inclined to help Mr. Conkling. The prevailing impression is that the ex-Senator is enlisted in Mr. Blaine's cause, the popular belief in this view being strengthened by the fact that Mr. Eugene Hale, Mr. Blaine's *fidus Achates*, is also Mr. Chandler's son-in-law.

There is a decided probability that the Michigan delegates at Cincinnati will present Senator Ferry's name in connection with the Vice Presidency. The convention that will elect them meets in that portion of the State in which his friends are especially numerous and active, and the outside influences will, without doubt, be largely in his favor. This movement will, of course, be aided by the Senator's marked success in filling the Senate Presidency, and if the anti-contraction element of the West and South should have a strong representation at Cincinnati, he would undoubtedly find a very fruitful source of support in his well-known sympathy with its views upon the currency question. Given an Eastern hard-money man as the Presidential candidate, and Mr. Ferry's friends believe that his name can be pressed for the second place upon the ticket with very decided prospects of a nomination.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The nitro-glycerine magazine of the Roberts Torpedo Company, at St. Petersburg, Clarion County, exploded with terrific violence at about six o'clock this evening, tearing the building to pieces, and instantly killing James Barnum, an employe of the company, who was at work in the magazine.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A FIERCE CONTEST—THE RIGHT OF REUNION—THE REDS OF THE PERIOD—METROPOLITAN CANDIDATES—A SEVERE WINTER—TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

The electoral campaign has again opened with unusual enthusiasm on all sides, and has already shown a spirit of rivalry which exceeds anything that my imagination has ever been able to picture. For the first time I am able to realize the truth of the descriptions which historians have given of the elections of 1848 and 1851, and which have ever appeared to me like highly-colored exaggerations. But even the florid language of M. Louis Blanc now seems to be within the bounds of reason. On all sides the contest is as fierce as if all parties were engaged in a life and death struggle. There are no half-way measures—no mincing of words when dealing with an adversary, for here men go into political life with the deliberate intention of using their power against their adversaries if successful, and knowing that the same power will be used against them if they fail. Permit me to make a moral reflection at this point. It is often remarked that men pass their lives in striving after ideals, and remain utterly oblivious to what they enjoy. Is this not the case with our political system? Democrats and Republicans engage in a fierce struggle for office, but every man feels safe so far as his person is concerned, whichever side wins, and can have no serious fears respecting the welfare of the country. Here men fight as it were with halters about their necks, or with the certainty that they must win, or suffer for their defeat. The Orleanists think that only the road to exile would remain open to them if the Bonapartists were to win; the latter know that all the rigors of the law would be used against them were the Orleanists to arrive at power, and all the different shades of Conservatives are convinced that the safety of the country would be menaced if the Republicans obtained a majority. This is a good and sufficient reason for the bitterness that enters into the political campaign in France, and those who know the country well, feel that there is ample excuse for it. Only those who have recently arrived in France, and who know little of the language or character of the people, would think of condemning, without explaining, the fierceness which here enters into the struggles for place and power.

"THE RIGHT OF REUNION."

If in times past the people have had cause of complaint at the interference of the authorities with the right of reunion, they cannot complain now, for every faction has been left free to hold as many caucus meetings as it pleased. All have availed themselves of the unusual privilege, reunions having been held in every quarter of Paris, and in some cases we have been furnished with reasons for the ordinary interference of the Police. The meetings of the Radicals have been tumultuous, revolutionary, and absurd. Some have been an insult to the law. Since the Commune radicalism has not had a free career; it could not say openly what it thought, or give free expression to its socialistic ideas. At every meeting since that time the club orators were met by the spectre of a gendarme, which, like Banquo's ghost, came in to disturb the harmony of the fête. Whenever one tried to outrage the law the representative of the law was sure to dress himself upright before the Assembly and all cringed sulkily, sullenly at the sight, and the subject was changed to a chorus of muttered menaces and curses. But a few really understood that this unwonted moderation was due to the gendarme and his sabre, and the French charvinism again began to appear. The credulous bourgeoisi really believed that the bloody repression of the "days of June" had materially tempered the revolutionary ideas of the time. Joseph Prudhomme never failed to argue that the principle of authority had been gaining ground, for the Radicals had lost the audacity they showed in '48. But during the present electoral period freedom of speech has been allowed, and we find the Radical of to-day every whit as dangerous and subversive a being as the Reds of other epochs. In the reunions which we agree in calling Republican, it is the Commune that has carried off the honors; it alone has been able to rouse anything like popular emotion. With the single exception of direct and open eulogiums upon the 18th of March—which the law still sternly forbids—we have had the entire Radical litany. The club orators have grown eloquent about the glorious principles of '89, have rehabilitated the "region of terror," talked of universal brotherhood, a universal Republic, the crime of property, and the rights of man, as a general theme; and in the end have roused their auditors to enthusiasm by picturing the condition of the men condemned by the councils-of-war, and by holding the cruel Versaillais up to contempt. Any attempt to defend the army or the law raised cries of indignation. "Put him out, the hostage!" cried several voices at Neuilly when a Moderate Republican attempted to defend M. Thiers, the meaning of the apostrophy being that this individual was one marked for a hostage at the coming triumph of the Reds.

THE REDS OF THE PERIOD.

Thus history repeats itself in France. Men pass, ideas remain. The Reds are the same to-day that they were a century ago, and it makes very little difference whether their leaders are called Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, or Danton, Robespierre, Blanqui, Ledru-Rollin, Felix Pyat, Rochefort, or Raoul Rigault. In all these reunions the Commune alone is glorified, and the law, society, property, religion, and the family, all that other men hold sacred, are treated with the utmost scorn. If ever M. Gambetta felt a desire to "cut off the tail" of his party, with which he is so often reproached, it must be at this time, for that tail has become a very compromising member. Gambetta is showing statesmanship as well as dignity, moderation, and ability, and his Radical followers are turning upon him with fury. They accuse him of being a traitor to the immortal principles of the Revolution; of having betrayed the people who once reposed their trust in him. What can be done with men who throw over their own friends whenever they show statesmanship, patriotism, and common sense?

METROPOLITAN ELECTIONEERING.

In my arrondissement, the ninth, or Quartier de l'Opéra, M. Thiers is the only candidate. I live in a small street having but twelve numbers, (hence a favorite with romance writers and reporters, who locate their stories at No. 75.) There were thirty-two posters with the name of Thiers. These blue handbills were thick enough upon the walls of every house; not an elector could leave his door without seeing a dozen of them. Everywhere in the quarter the name of Thiers stared one in the face

On Friday evening the Radicals held their meeting, and these expressed great disgust that all the Republican candidates should have withdrawn in this circumspection, not one wishing to run against M. Thiers. If there had been several candidates the Radicals might have pushed their man in, but as Thiers stood alone the case looked desperate. It was resolved to offer the candidacy to Victor Hugo. He was thought to be the man to beat M. Thiers. That night these amiable Radicals went about tearing down the handbills of M. Thiers, and Saturday morning scarcely a perfect one was seen in the quarter. Such is fame! But who could have thought that men claiming to be Republicans could have treated the name of Thiers in this manner? Victor Hugo declined the offer made to him by the Radicals of the Ninth Ward, and the posters of M. Thiers were replaced. He will have no competitor probably, and has made no profession of faith. He has also refused to attend any of the public meetings, but his *fidus Achates*, Barthelemy Saint Hilaire has done so for him. The Radicals want to make another Barodet-De-Remusat affair of this, and are now searching for another Barodet to contest the ward with M. Thiers.

MISCELLANEOUS CANDIDATES.

In the First Arrondissement there are four candidates—MM. Martial Bernard, Dr. Lamouroux, Marquis de Plœuc, and Baron Haussmann. The latter writes as follows:

> HENDAYE, Feb. 4, 1876.
>
> My conduct during the last five years proves my desire to remain henceforth a stranger to public life; but if the spontaneous vote of a city, the administration of which imposed on me seventeen years of labor and anxiety, charged me with the honor of representing it and with the mandate of defending interests with which I am as well acquainted as any one, I should be placed in presence of a great and imperious duty from which I should not shrink.
>
> HAUSSMANN.

In the Second Arrondissement there are five candidates, all extreme men: MM. Brelay, Loiseau-Pinson, Thorel, Maillard, and Roy. In the Third we have M. Spuller, editor of M. Gambetta's paper, and M. Bonnet-Duverdier. The former is warmly patronized by Gambetta; the latter as warmly by Louis Blanc. In the Fourth the chief candidate is M. Vautrain, a friend of M. Thiers, and an excellent man. In the Fifth the electors insist upon naming Louis Blanc. In the Sixth, Quartier des Ecoles, there is an avalanche of candidates. Among the more prominent are MM. Beudant, Professor in the law school; Fleury, one of Gambetta's prefects; Louis Ratisbone, journalist; Lauth, and Dr. Robinet, Mayor during the siege. In the Seventh we have MM. Atole Bartholoni, Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bissaccia, Dr. Frébault, Col. Langlois, and de Germiny. In the Eighth, Quartier du Faubourg Saint Germain, candidates are not wanting. Among them are Duc Decazes, Deitz-Monin, Raoul Duval, and Victor Chauffour. In the Ninth, Thiers; Tenth, Henry Brisson and Malapert; Eleventh, Floquet; Twelfth, MM. Greppo, Farcy, de Rancey, and several more; Thirteenth, *Ecce iterum Crispinus*, Louis Blanc again; Fourteenth, MM. Asseline, Jacques, and Leneveux, all members of the Municipal Council; Fifteenth, Dr. Thulié, Jobbé-Duval, Emile Chevalier, Germain Casse, and M. Castagnary. In the five other arrondissements some of these names again appear with others unknown, and the elections will probably be resumed. I mean by this that the wards about Montmartre, Ménilmontant, and Ropincourt being the pocket boroughs of the Radical leaders, no choice will be made on the first day's voting, and places will then be left for any prominent members of the party who may have been unfortunate elsewhere. These wards are very convenient, indeed, and served the Radicals as Corsica does the Bonapartists. M. Decazes ought to be elected in Paris, but his chances are uncertain. A man of his calibre, however, should have a seat in the Chamber. The Duc has just had a sad misadventure. He went down to Decazeville with MM. Solacroup and Leon Say to find the electors all Bonapartists. But M. Solacroup owns the neighboring mines and iron works, and may find the Duc a seat there, if not in the town built up by the late Duc Decazes, when the present Duc was serving at Madrid as the Prince of Glücksburg, one of his titles. The Duc Decazes married the daughter of the Austrian Lowenthal.

A SEVERE WINTER.

Here we are all full of politics, and can think of little else, but I fear that these notes upon the campaign will lose in interest by passing the Atlantic. Very little room is left for other thoughts in Paris. This morning we woke to find the streets again covered with snow, and the weather detestable. The papers are full of accidents, and deaths from exposure. Besides these items we have several tragedies—one closely resembling the Whitechapel affair, a woman at Bois Colombes being the victim. The Widow Bonnerne was killed by her lover, who had become tired of her and wished to marry a young girl. As the widow's house and furniture were necessary to give him a start, Gervais killed her, cut her body up into pieces, and concealed them in the rabbit-hutch. It was into the presence of these remains that Gervais conducted his young wife. It was only on Saturday that the remains of the victim were discovered.

SAD MINING CALAMITY.

A terrible explosion of fire-damp has just taken place at the mines of Saint-Etienne, resulting in the death of 194 persons. The explosion occurred in the mine of Treuil, where 216 miners were at work. At 3 o'clock on Friday it was remembered that the galleries were full of gas, and while efforts were being made to ventilate the mine it became suddenly inflamed, no one appears to know how. A current of air carried the flames into another gallery, killing two workmen and a horse at the entrance, and then swept on to the point where the miners were at work. There an explosion took place, as loud as the report of a cannon, speedily followed by two other detonations. This gave the alarm, and the friends and families of the miners rushed out in the greatest consternation. A column of flame was rising from the entrance of the mine. The ventilator worked very well, the current of air driving the flame out in one direction, and for a time it was hoped that the explosions had been local, and that the main galleries had been spared. Eighteen dead bodies were taken out, frightfully mutilated and burned, and twenty-two men were found barely alive, but yet taken out alive. The 176 remaining must have perished. All hope of saving them was given up yesterday. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as I have said above. The Davy lamps in use are secretly locked before they are given to the miners, but the latter learned the secret some days ago, and several were discharged on this account. The probability is that some one in the secret opened a lamp to show the others how the thing was done.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The failure of Elijah Shaw, of Wales, Mass., who owns five mills and employs 275 hands, is reported, and his liabilities are said to be $300,000. He owns real estate to the value of $300,000 to $400,000, but for which there is no certain market. There is $60,000 in mortgages on two of the mills, and there being a call for some of the mortgages, and his woolen manufacturing being conducted at a loss, he has decided to suspend in order to realize on his property and protect himself and others. The help are paid up to Dec. 1. The Carroll Paper Company, of Mill River, New-Marlboro, consisting of John Carroll, his son, T. G. Carroll, and James Goodwin, of New-York, are seriously embarrassed, and are not likely to recover from their difficulties. They finished a new mill last Fall, which cost about sixty thousand dollars, and have been working five or six months without paying their hands a dollar, and on Saturday last ten of the principal workmen attached all the property for their wages.

A PLAN OF ECONOMY.

HOW TO GOVERN THE CITY CHEAPLY.

COMMUNICATION OF CONTROLLER GREEN TO THE ASSEMBLY—A GENERAL REDUCTION OF SALARIES RECOMMENDED—ABOLITION OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BRANCHES SUGGESTED.

Controller Andrew H. Green has addressed to the Assembly, in compliance with the request of that body, a statement designating such salaries now paid by the City Government of New-York as in his judgment might be reduced. This statement was called for to guide the Assembly to a proper conclusion as regards the demand for a more economical administration of the affairs of local government. The chief points of the communication are as follows:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1876.

To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York:

I have received the following resolution adopted by your honorable body:

Resolved, That the Controller be requested to designate such salaries as are now paid that could in his judgment be reduced, and to what extent, in order that this house may be aided in arriving at a proper conclusion as regards the necessary legislation upon this subject.

While the duty required of me by your honorable body involves criticism and discussions that one need not be too ready to volunteer, I shall aim in its performance to offer an impartial judgment, having regard to the especial present necessity for great reductions in the expenditures of the City Government. I am aware that on this subject a very wide difference of opinion may be honestly entertained. Following is a schedule of the number and salaries of officers and employes of the City Government, exclusive of mechanics and laborers, on Feb. 1, 1876, as near as can be ascertained from the records of the Finance Department.

Department, Officers, and Courts.	Number of Employes.	Amount of Salaries Paid for 1876.
1. The Common Council	35	$109,000
2. The Mayoralty	11	32,000
Bureau of Permits	11	12,000
3. Department of Finance	118	180,000
Bureau of City Chamberlain	....	30,000
4. The Law Department	40	110,000
5. The Police Department	2,600	3,223,580
6. The Department of Public Works, including those paid from other accounts than appropriation for salaries	252	373,730
7. The Department of Public Charities and Correction	438	280,000
8. The Fire Department	860	1,048,086
9. The Health Department	111	120,000
10. The Department of Public Parks, including those paid from other accounts than appropriations for salaries	153	227,575
11. The Department of Docks	84	127,300
12. The Department of Taxes and Assessments	54	129,000
13. The Department of Buildings	66	72,500
14. The Board of Education, (about)	3,182	2,700,000
15. The College of the City of New-York, (about)	40	127,000
16. The Board of Excise	24	42,200
17. The Commissioners of Accounts	5	12,000
18. The Judiciary:		
Police Courts $160,000	50	
District Courts 192,200	82	
Supreme Court 125,800	45	
Superior Court 154,475	45	
Court of Common Pleas 156,075	46	
Marine Court 131,600	42	
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer 55,500	40	
Recorder's office 15,520	3	
City Judge's office 26,200	4—	1,017,370
19. The Surrogate's office	28	49,500
20. Register's office	74	Paid from fees.
21. Sheriff's office. No salaries paid. Sheriff claims for fees about $40,000 per annum.	60	No sal'ries
22. County Clerk's office	24	$40,725
23. District Attorney's office	22	72,000
24. Coroner's office	10	75,000
25. Commissioners of Jurors	11	13,000
26. The *City Record*	4	7,500
27. Commissioners Third District Court-house	6	10,900
28. Commissioners for completing the County Court-house	5	No salary fixed.
Total number of employes and salaries	8,685	$10,281,966

The number of mechanics, laborers, &c., employed, which is very much reduced in the Winter, is about two thousand six hundred. A large portion of the City work is done by contractors. The mechanics and laborers in their employ are not included in the above statement. Feb. 1, 1876, has been taken for the date of this statement, because changes in salaries and employes are usually made in January. The answer to the resolution, to be at all useful as a guide to legislation, requires a comprehensive, and at the same time a somewhat detailed, consideration of the entire framework of the City Government so far as relates to the duties and compensation of officers and employes. The designation of individual cases of extravagant compensation and expenditure would fail to reach the object proposed. I have therefore devoted as much time as the exactions of current business would permit to the consideration of the subject, with the view of making the answer to this resolution practically useful. To suggest changes in the distribution of the powers of administration of the City Government may, at first sight, be deemed beyond the scope of the resolution of the Assembly, but it will readily be perceived that salaries may be expunged by the abolition of offices, or reduced by uniting those now existing. The consideration of modification in the present mode of administration is therefore almost indispensable to an appreciation of the needs of the City, if the spirit of the resolution of the Assembly is to be complied with. The great political and property interests of the City of New-York are by ancient charters and by modern legislation committed to the management of a corporation. This corporation acts through its agents under divers names, and its affairs may be compared in some sort to those of other corporate bodies to whom is committed the charge of weighty concerns, and who act through their Boards of Directors, Presidents, Cashiers, or other officers. Its powers, duties, and functions, broad, varied, and responsible, are exercised by executive and legislative agents or officials. These powers are for the most part executive, having for their object the transaction of business in which the community is concerned, and, like any other business, to be successfully directed, require honesty in their exercise, good judgment, and experience. The City wants agents who will attend to its business faithfully for itself; who will promote and defend its interests, study its needs, foster its development, attend to the convenience of its people, devise the least oppressive sources of revenue, harvest and protect those revenues, and lessen taxes and debt. It does not want agents who seek to enrich themselves from the Treasury they are set to protect, quartering their relatives upon the tax-payers, or pushing their selfish political schemes regardless of the City's welfare. The City cannot long exist with every man's hand against its Treasury. It must find somewhere resolute defenders. Whatever of public esteem comes from long, faithful, and self-denying public service is the subject of legitimate and proper ambition, and from this source alone should officials expect any advantage. It is undeniable that multitudes of the retainers of well-known political organizations have been billeted for years upon the Treasury of the City. It is equally well known that their influence has been most demoralizing upon the public service, and it is just as apparent that, so soon as enough of these retainers are cudgeled from their accustomed source of nutriment, these organizations must fall to pieces.

They overawe and influence the entire official activity of the City; their creatures have been elevated to conspicuous judicial, legislative, or executive office, and put to nefarious use after they have got there; appointments are demanded at the insulting dictation of their "Bosses" and committees, who are perpetuated and sustained by assessments on the compensation of the officials. One way to facilitate the reduction of salaries is to abate all such influences and agencies. The subject of compensation of persons employed in the public service opens a broad field of discussion. As fundamental principles it should be established—

1. That every officer and employe should be paid as compensation in full a fixed specific sum, and only in special cases be allowed to appropriate to his own use any fees, perquisites, commissions, or extra emoluments whatever for the performance of any duty or service connected with his office.

2. That where any fees, fines, penalties, percentages, commissions, or payments whatever are made to any officer or employe of the City Government, or attached to the courts, they should be first accounted for and paid directly into the City Treasury, even in those cases where the officer is authorized ultimately to receive these fees. This is essential to insure systematic, correct, and complete accounts. Without this it will be impossible to present clear, full, and intelligible statements of the transactions of the City at the end of the year, or to determine who is overpaid at the expense of the people, and how much; and it will be also a valuable aid in the detection and prevention of efforts at bribery and fraud.

Within the last fifteen years the cost of the Government has grown enormously by the multiplication of officers and employes and the increase of salaries.

For the year 1860 the total estimates for its support were $10,140,358 78. For the present year the total estimates are $34,904,395 64. Within this period the population of the City has grown about twenty-five per cent., and it is natural that the expenses should also increase, but not to the extent of 350 per cent. This immense increase of expenditure in so short a period has a partial justification in the enhanced values occasioned by the late war, the purchasing value of a dollar having been greatly lessened; a large portion of it is, however, fairly attributable to the extravagance, waste, and dishonesty consequent upon political organizations formed by the combining together of persons who make politics and place-getting a trade, to the weakening and crippling of all honest administration. In order to arrive at a fair judgment on the subjects involved in the resolutions of your honorable body, it is essential primarily to fix upon a standard of comparison. All know that crowds of persons seek public employment, and that it is very difficult to convince any applicant that he is not quite as good as another. It has become a habit to look upon public place as the reward of political service, and the more so because of the excessive emoluments it affords as contrasted with the service rendered. In the higher and more responsible offices the gratification of an honorable ambition should outweigh pecuniary considerations, and the more this sentiment is cherished the more elevated will become the tone of the public service. If the compensation paid in ordinary private business is taken as a standard, the greater permanency of private over public employment should also be taken into account. The extraordinary success of the great corporate industries of the country, railroads, mines, manufactories, and other enterprises employing large amounts of capital, has of late years drawn to them much of the administrative talent of the country at much higher remunerative rates than obtain in the public service, although the public rates have also, during the same period, risen to a high figure. As a natural consequence of this, and of the odiousness of the scramble for public offices, even the highest of them are, as a general thing, filled by men of moderate abilities, often inexperienced and indisposed to the requisite labor.

Salaries and sinecures have their root: 1. In acts of the Legislature. 2. In ordinances of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors. 3. In discretionary powers of appointment vested in certain local officers. These acts, ordinances, and powers under which salaries are created, are many of them obscure and of doubtful authority. There are cases where an office and its compensation started in the Legislature, are modified by three or four acts of the same body, and afterward appear in the Common Council and Board of Supervisors of the City; and it is often as difficult to trace an office and its salary as it is to ascertain the title to a Broadway lot. The provisions of law in regard to salaries require such revision as shall render them definite and specific and at the same time correct the existing abuses.

The Controller then proceeds to present some considerations on the salaries of the various branches of the Government. Beginning with the Common Council, he says that the Aldermen now receive a salary of $4,000 a year, and the President of the board $5,000, the clerks and other officers $20,000—making a total of $109,000. He recommends that the salary of the office of Alderman be abolished after the expiration of the terms of the present Aldermen, believing that by this not only would there be an annual saving of $89,000, but the character of the office would be elevated and Municipal legislation improved. The Controller recommends that the salary of the Mayor be fixed at $10,000, not $12,000, as at present. "Under our Democratic form of government [he says] the dignity of the office does not depend upon the salary attached to it, and if no salary was attached to it, it would be accepted eagerly by our substantial and experienced citizens." The salaries of the subordinates of the office amounted to $20,000, but $10,000, the Controller thinks, would be sufficient. The sum of $12,500 was allowed this year for the Permit Bureau, a bureau not authorized by law. This bureau yielded $30,363 25 to the City in 1874, while the salaries were only $9,541 12; but last year, owing to a reduction in the fees and an increase of forty per cent. in the salaries, it scarcely paid the expense of operating it. The duty of the Corporation Attorney was to prosecute for street incumbrances, while the duty of the Permit Bureau was to allow them. The latter should be abolished, the Controller says. Mr. Green then refers to other bureaus and departments. He says that his own salary, as head of the Finance Department, is now $10,000 a year, while his duties, responsibilities, and labors exceed those of any other officers of the Government. His salary formerly was $17,000. He had favored reductions of salaries and the abolition of sinecures, and this had an effect upon his colleagues in the Board of Apportionment, who were not unwilling to arrange insufficient appropriations for the employes in his department, although they had discovered fraud and prevented wrongful recoveries of money against the City, thus making themselves the targets for attack by jobbing contractors and disappointed demagogues. In 1871 the Finance Department was carried on at a cost of $531,725, while the appropriation for 1876 is only $180,000. The Controller then makes the following recommendations:

That the Chamberlain's salary be fixed at $6,000, and that $4,000 be allowed for clerk hire. The bureau now costs the City $30,000 a year.

That the Corporation Counsel's salary be fixed at $7,000, with an allowance of all costs recovered in suits brought against the City until the amount reaches $10,000—the costs to be first paid into the City Treasury and then paid out to the Corporation Counsel.

That the Public Administrator derive his compensation from fees. His bureau now costs the City about thirteen thousand dollars, which should be saved to the City.

That the salary of the Corporation Attorney be reduced from $6,000 to $4,000.

That the salary of the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes should not exceed $4,000, and that the officer be appointed by the Finance Department.

That there be only one head of the Police Department, thus saving at least $19,000 a year, that there should be three grades of policemen at different rates of compensation; and that the cost of the force could be reduced $1,500,000 by properly grading the salaries at $700, $900, and $1,000.

That there be a reduction of twenty per cent. in the expenses of the Street Cleaning Bureau, and that the bureau be transferred to the Department of Public Works, and the work be done by contract in districts.

That the salary of the Commissioner of Public Works be fixed at $7,500, as it was before the charter of 1873; that the Croton Water Bureau be given to another department; that the collection of water rents be transferred to the Finance Department, and that the salaries of the Department of Public Works be materially reduced.

That the Department of Charities be under one head, and a reduction made in the number of its employes, and that the care of the poor and unfortunate and the charge of the wrong-doers be placed under separate administrations.

That a cadet system, with three grades of rank, be introduced in the Fire Department—the first, cadets who are to be on duty at night and attend to their own business during the day, to receive $300 per annum; the second grade, $800, and the third, $1,000; these salaries to apply only to future appointments; that if the Building Department should be added to the Fire Department, the company officers of the former to act as Inspectors of Districts where such companies are located; that the present Superintendent of Buildings be made head of the Bureau of Combustibles, and that the Fire Department be under only one head.

That the inspections made by the Sanitary Squad of the Police Department include those made by the Health Board; that the Health Department be under one head, and that the expense of its clerical force and law business be reduced.

That if the Park Department were placed under one head its expenses would be likely to be diminished considerably.

That the Dock Department be abolished, and its duties be performed by a bureau, to be attached to the Department of Public Works, as the administration of the Dock Department has been characterized by extravagance, it having expended since its organization $5,000,000, which has been added to the City debt; that the rental of the piers be done by public letting by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; that the changes of the bulkheads and permanent pier lines be referred to a temporary commission. [The Controller says that it is only just to state that since the last Dock Commissioner was appointed system has been introduced into the affairs of the department and its expenses reduced.]

That the Department of Taxes and Assessments be under one head; that its salaries amount to $119,000; that the work could be done at sixty per cent. less, and that there be only one Assessor.

That the Department of Buildings be merged in the Fire Department, by which plan $32,500 of $72,500 paid for salaries in the former department would be saved.

That a different distribution of the school fund be made so as to add to the number of primary school-teachers necessary to teach children who are now crowded out of the schools, and that the salaries of the clerical force of the board be reduced.

The expenses of the College of the City of New-York have steadily increased, the appropriation being $115,000, mainly for salaries; that the salaries paid by Columbia College amount to $80,000, and those of New-York University to $30,000 a year. The Controller recommends that the salary of President of the college be $6,000, without the house, now provided at a rent of $3,000.

That the Excise Department should be under one head, and the number of its employes reduced as far as practicable.

That the salaries of the Commissioners of Accounts and their clerks be saved to the City, because there is no public utility in the employment of officers merely to copy and report statements of accounts officially reported and printed by the regularly constituted officers of this City.

The Controller says that so far as the courts are concerned litigation in this City to a very great extent relates to transactions outside of it, and that it is a pertinent question as to whether the tax-payers should pay the expenses of litigation in which they have no particular interest; that the expenses of the clerical force and attendance of courts are very extravagant; that the salaries of the Judges of certain courts have been fixed by the Constitution, and are therefore beyond the reach of immediate legislation. The expenses of the courts of this district are next shown comparatively in 1876 and 1860. In addition to the salaries paid by the State the City also paid the following amounts:

	1876.	1860.
Supreme Court	$125,800 00	$37,548 90
Superior Court	154,475 00	49,240 10
Court of Common Pleas	156,075 00	22,200 00
Marine Court	131,600 00	25,800 00
District Civil Courts	192,200 00	46,200 00
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer	90,220 00	36,154 10
Court of Special Sessions	23,000 00	13,600 00
District Police Courts	160,000 00	47,629 04

The Controller then recommends that Policemen unable to do full duty act as court attendants at a salary of $600 a year; that the number of attendants be reduced one-half; that the salaries of Marine Court Judges be fixed at $7,500, and those of civil district Justices at $4,000, and that the courts of the latter be limited to five. The salaries of Judges in no case should be higher than $10,000. The total cost of the Judiciary this year will be $1,215,395. The present number of clerks and attendants of courts should be materially reduced. A salary of $6,500 is set down by the Controller as a proper one for Police Justices. Material reductions could also be made in the Court of Special Sessions. The salary of the Surrogate should not exceed $10,000, and the cost of his clerical force could be reduced by having the expense of recording testimony paid by the estate in contest.

The Register should keep the books and bear all the expenses of his office out of his fees. Court stenographers should be paid out of their fees.

The Controller next refers to the Sheriff's bills, which have been already published, and recommends that the law empowering the Aldermen to fix the rate of compensation to the Sheriff for the support of prisoners in the County Jail be repealed, and that the Sheriff should pay the expenses of his office out of his fees. The County Clerk also should maintain his bureau out of his fees—the cost of which is $40,725. The names of all Referees should be recorded in a book in his office, together with those of the Judges who appointed them. The salaries paid in the District Attorney's office should be reduced. A law to entitle the City to realize the value of property sold under forfeited recognizances was much needed, and an amendment to the existing law relative to the return of all fees, fines, and penalties to the City was also necessary. The expense of the Coroners' office was $90,000 a year. Four Coroners would be sufficient, and their salaries should not exceed $6,000 each. Each Coroner should be allowed a deputy and clerk, the former at $2,500 a year and the latter at $2,000. The salary of the Commissioner of Jurors should not exceed $4,000, with $5,000 for clerk hire, &c. All fees, &c., of his office should be paid into the Treasury. The Commissioner of Jurors claims a salary of $10,000. The appropriation for the *City Record* should not exceed $5,000 per annum. The Third District Court-house should be completed this year. The Commissioners for the completion of the County Court-house have neither been paid their salaries nor allowed to proceed with their work.

AMOUNT OF PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

1. Common Council		$99,000
2. The Mayoralty		24,000
3. Finance Department—Bureau of City Chamberlain		20,000
4. Law Department		35,500
5. Police Department		514,840
6. Department of Public Works		85,000
7. Department of Public Charities and Correction		63,500
8. Fire Department		203,362
9. Health Department		120,540
10. Department of Public Parks		49,700
11. Department of Docks		192,500
12. Department of Taxes and Assessments		55,360
13. Department of Buildings		32,500
14. Board of Education		7,000
15. College of the City of New-York		40 000
16. Board of Excise		22,500
17. Commissioners of Accounts		12,000
18. The Judiciary:		
Supreme Court	$46,050 00	
Superior Court	41,537 50	
Court of Common Pleas	42,787 50	
Marine Court	61,600 00	
District (Civil) Courts	151,200 00	
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer	16,650 00	
Police Courts	38,100 00	
Court of Special Sessions	10,000 00—	407,925
19. Surrogate's Office		9,500
20. Registers' Office		15,000
21. Sheriff's Office		24,000
22. County Clerk's Office		8,145
23. District Attorney's Office		5,000
24. Coroners' Office		71,000
25. Commissioner of Jurors		15,700
26. The City Record		2,500
Total reductions		$2,136,072

The Controller concludes: "The wages of labor have largely decreased; private industry affords but small reward; business is paralyzed; the purchasing power of money is increasing; flour is less in price than in 1860. Why then should salaried officials constitute a special class exempt from the prevailing influences? I have no doubt that the affairs of the City can be far better administered than they now are with the reductions that are herein proposed. I expect that efforts of your honorable body to accomplish these ends will be met and opposed by those selfishly interested; but if in spite of such efforts the relief is furnished to the tax-payers and to the overburdened commerce of the City, it will be appreciated and hailed with gratitude by the whole community. With great respect,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF GALVESTON.

The wrecked steamer City of Galveston still lies aground on Mariguana Island, one of the group of the Bahamas. A passenger by the unfortunate steamer, who arrived in this City recently, related the following circumstances of the wreck to a TIMES reporter yesterday: The steamer left Cape Hayti on Thursday, the 3d inst., for this City, on her return trip from South American ports. There were on board four passengers—Mr. A. M. Pickwood, an English gentleman, who was on his way home from a trip to Kingston, Jamaica; Mrs. M. H. Lazare, the wife of the Haytian Consul in this City, with her two children—and a crew of thirty. The cargo consisted of 600 bags of copper and the United States mails from South America and Hayti. The weather during the early portion of the voyage was unusually favorable, and Capt. Evans, the commander of the vessel, desiring to make a quick passage, took the Winter Island course, which is shorter, but not so safe as the outside passage by Turk's Island. At about 4:30 A. M. on the 4th inst. the passengers were aroused by a succession of shocks, and upon rushing on deck they found that the vessel had grounded on a coral reef near the south-eastern promontory in Abram's Bay. The night was intensely dark, but the heavy rolling of the breakers convinced them that land was not far off. As soon as day dawned, it was ascertained that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended, but measures were adopted to land the passengers and mails. This was accomplished with some difficulty, as the sea was rolling heavily. Two boats were capsized in the attempt, but, happily, without loss of life. By midday all were landed, and the passengers were given shelter at the nearest dwelling-house, two miles from the scene of the wreck, while the crew were lodged in hastily improvised tents along the beach, and rationed from the ship's larder. The purser proceeded at once to Nassau, New-Providence for assistance, taking with him the mails and consular dispatches. A steam-tug and several sailing vessels, provided with the necessary appliances for removing the steamer from her perilous situation, were dispatched to the scene of the disaster. Exactly how the accident occurred had not been ascertained, and could only be surmised. The night was extremely dark, but the officers possessed a thorough knowledge of the coast, and did not suppose they were incurring any risks in pursuing the course they did, but the steamer was running at a high rate of speed, in order to recover a loss of two days' time, and possibly a mistake was made in the reckoning. News was received yesterday, by telegraph from Key West, of the safe arrival of the passengers and crew of the ship at Nassau, New Providence, on the 19th inst.

A PHANTOM BURGLAR.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "The neighborhood of Charles and Mulberry streets was the scene of great excitement on Saturday night over the rumor that there was a burglar in the grocery store of Thomas Reese & Son. Shortly after Mr. Reese had locked the doors and left for home, a citizen in passing was certain that he saw through the plate glass a man moving about in the store, and he got a boy to watch the place until the Police could be found. When the policeman arrived the presence of somebody was confirmed by the boy, who said he saw a man peeping at him from inside the store. A telegraph messenger was dispatched to Mr. Reese to inform him of the circumstances and to get the keys. In the absence of the messenger a large crowd assembled in front of the store, at least half of whom distinctly saw the burglar moving about the store, and by the time Mr. Reese's two sons arrived with the keys excitement had reached its highest tension, and the prospect of having a good look at a live burglar was largely speculated upon. The doors were opened and Capt. Jamison, the two sons of Mr. Reese, and two policemen cautiously entered, leaving two policemen to guard the door. The gas was turned on and a careful search made behind boxes, barrels, and bags. Every nook and cranny big enough to hide a rat was closely inspected, but without finding any burglar. The supposed burglar was an optical delusion, caused by the reflection from the lights in a drug store on the opposite side of the street, which gave the inside of Mr. Reese's store the appearance of being lighted up, and the figures seen were the reflection of passers by on the opposite sidewalk."

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the ordinance prohibiting the sale of adulterated and watered milk was amended in several unimportant particulars, and was ordered to be published. The mortality report stated: "During the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 567 deaths were reported in New-York City, a decrease of 43, compared with the number reported the previous week, and 59 less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1875. The actual number of deaths in this City during the week ending Feb. 12, was 592, against 611, which were verified the corresponding period of 1875, showing an annual death rate of 29.16 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,055,601. There was a perceptible decrease in deaths from small-pox and diphtheria during the week, the number reported being 8 from the former and 43 from the latter, against 26 and 63 respectively, which was the number reported from these diseases the previous week. There was also a decrease of 3 deaths from measles, 10 of scarlatina, 8 of membranous croup, 1 of puerperal diseases, 9 of diarrheal diseases, 5 of phthisis pulmonalis, 6 of bronchitis, 6 of pneumonia, 4 of Bright's disease, 37 of deaths in institutions, and 42 of children under five years of age; and an increase in whooping cough of 4 deaths, of typhoid fever 3, of cancer 7, of heart diseases 13, of marasmus 4, and of diseases of the brain and nervous system 12.

RECEPTION AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Yesterday evening one of the most brilliant receptions of the season took place at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By 9 o'clock the spacious rooms and galleries were filled. Many new additions have been made to the loan collection; among them may be mentioned the Chinese and Japanese objects, the property of Prof. Pumpelly. In one case may be found many curious agates, jades, jaspers, and crystals. As every day swells the bulk of the loan collection, it would be impossible to give in full the details. Many judicious changes have been made in the decoration of the rooms, and the former somewhat crowded character of the collection has been avoided. Among the gentlemen present at the reception may be mentioned Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr. R. M. Hunt, Mr. S. R. Gifford, Mr. H. K. Brown, Mr. Calvert Vaux, Mr. R. W. Hunt, Mr. W. C. Prime, Robert Hoe, Sr., Esq., Col. Van Allen, Gen. McDowell, Mr. John Wolff, Prof. Chandler, Mr. Scribner, and Mr. W. Wheeler Smith.

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH THEATRE.

Much excitement was caused in the Theatre Royal, North Shields, on Saturday night, Feb. 5. A company under the management of Mr. John Henry Clynds and Mr. Cooper were performing the piece "Cartouche the Robber" to a crowded house, when in the last scene Mr. Clynds, who was acting *Cartouche*, was accidentally shot. He was escaping from a window when he was fired at by the actor in the piece, but somehow or other wadding had been accidentally rammed into the pistol. It was discharged and struck Mr. Clynds in the side, fortunately hitting a large belt which he wore. It penetrated the belt and entered his side, but its force had been broken, and it inflicted a considerable but not a fatal wound. Mr. Clynds was immediately attended by a medical man, who had him removed to his lodgings.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of Arnold, Constable & Co., Claflin & Co., and other business men of New-York, remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and suggesting certain amendments thereto. He also presented a petition of leading business men of New-York in favor of an amendment to the Bankrupt law, so as to extend the time in which criminal proceedings under it may be brought. Both were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by over 15,000 women of Indiana and nearly 14,000 voters of the State on the subject of temperance.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar.

PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution recently submitted by him in regard to the publication of debates in the *Congressional Record*, without amendment, and asked for its immediate consideration. He said it had been suggested to him that a week was too long to allow a speech to be reserved for correction. He had no objection to making the period shorter if Senators desired to have it so.

Various amendments were proposed and considerable debate ensued, after which the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Printing.

JURISDICTION OVER RESERVATIONS—THE BLACK HILLS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, providing that the second section shall not be construed to prevent the cutting of timber or grass or the use of stone on any Indian reservation that may be necessary for the Army or the use of the several agencies located on such reservation, which was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "the request of the Agent or Superintendent having charge of the reserve," and insert "the order of the President of the United States," so that it would read, "That any person found upon any Indian reservation contrary to law, and who shall refuse or neglect to remove therefrom upon the order of the President of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, submitted a substitute for the second section, providing that the President of the United States may, by executive order, prohibit all persons not Indians from cutting or removing wood or stone from any reservation, and any person violating the order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, opposed the substitute. He said there were 1,200 to 2,000 persons now in the section known as the Black Hills. He believed the reports of gold there were well founded and the Senate should not by this substitute compel those persons to leave that reservation.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if they had any rights there.

Mr. WINDOM replied: Technically, no. He argued that the treaty with the Sioux Indians of 1868 had been violated by them, though the Government had faithfully complied with its part, and appropriated $1,250,000 annually for these Indians. At the end of the four years the alternative was presented that the Government should continue to pay this $1,250,000 or fight. The Government had now tacitly given its consent to miners going to the Black Hills, as no efforts had been made during the last two months to keep them away. He moved an amendment to the substitute providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to that part of the Sioux reservation lying in and between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne River and east of the east line of Wyoming Territory. Resuming his remarks, he said he was determined that the people of the United States should have the right to go to the Black Hills and develop the wealth of that country. He again referred to the treaty of 1868 as having been violated by the Indians, and said when the Army of the United States crossed the northern portion of their territory two years ago, in making a railroad survey, two or three attacks were made by the Sioux bands.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the Indians had violated the treaty it was no excuse for any citizen of the United States going on their reservations, killing the Indians, and pocketing the gold.

Mr. WINDOM said he would not vote a single dollar to feed these Indians, unless it be coupled with the provision that white people should be allowed to occupy the Black Hills country.

Mr. ALLISON said he did not believe that gold existed in the Black Hills in any great extent. He believed it to be the duty of Congress to provide legislation which would protect these Indians, but did not think the proposed bill would be effective.

THE DISTRICT INTEREST.

Pending discussion, Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds was agreed to on Monday last. He said if means could be devised to ascertain which bonds had been issued for fraudulent claims, it should be done; but, after a careful examination of the subject, he had come to the conclusion that they could not be separated, and must all be paid. The bill abolishing the old Board of Public-Works was passed by the votes of both parties. It was almost unanimous, and no party was responsible for it.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, asked if the Senator said 3.65 bonds were issued to pay the counsel employed by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. WADLEIGH said he understood that the gentlemen who conducted their defense carried their claim before the Board of Audit and were allowed $12,000. For the reasons above stated, that it would be impossible to separate the fraudulently issued bonds from those honestly issued, he withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said the motion to reconsider could not be withdrawn, and he submitted that, if the allegations made by the Senator from New-Hampshire were true it should not be withdrawn.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said the Senate of the United States owed it to its own dignity to examine into this matter. If $12,000 of these bonds had been issued to pay counsel, the matter should be investigated.

Mr. WADLEIGH asked leave to withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote.

The question being on granting such leave, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay the request on the table. Agreed to—yeas 57, nays 1, [Mr. Edmunds.]

Mr. MORRILL then moved to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, pending which Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 28, and, at 5:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Kerr occupied the chair as Speaker.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army, which reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and of infantry regiments to twenty-eight, and provides that there shall be no further enlistments until the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regimental organization of the artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter known as the Corps of Artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and six batteries of heavy artillery. The officers of the artillery are to be one Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier General, four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors, sixty Captains, 120 First Lieutenants, and sixty-five Second Lieutenants. It provides for an officers' school for the cavalry and infantry; it provides aids de camp for general officers as follows: The General three, the Lieutenant General two, the Major Generals two each, and the Brigadier Generals one each. There are to be no new appointments and no promotions in the Bureau of Military Justice or among Judge Advocates. It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies, which is to consist of one chief with the rank of Brigadier General, six Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, twenty-four Majors, and forty-two Captains. The Medical Department is to consist of one Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General; one Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of Colonel; two Medical Purveyors, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; five Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; forty Surgeons with the rank of Major, and one hundred and twenty-five Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant (mounted) for the first five years, and with the rank of Captain (mounted) after five years' service. The number of contract Surgeons is to be limited to fifty. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. The Paymaster General is to have the rank of Brigadier General, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of Major in the Pay Department until the number of Majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed. It provides for a board for the mustering out of the service of any officers reported to be unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties. It confines appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy, and to the First Sergeants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. It fixes the monthly pay of First Sergeants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry at $40 per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany the troops as laundresses. The bill was referred.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of New-York, offered a resolution declaring that the commercial, manufacturing, and business interests of the country are so seriously depressed in consequence of the uncertainty of the future financial policy of the Government that it is unwise and inexpedient to legislate in regard to any radical change in the tariff laws until after the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, objected to its consideration, and the resolution went over under the rule.

THE INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEES.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the subcommittees of the several committees that are charged with investigations to conduct these investigations, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

PENSIONS FOR 1812—RESTORATION OF REBELS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including Militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for ten days in that war and were honorably discharged, and the surviving widows of such officers and men, provided that the widows were married prior to 1850. The pensions are to be at the rate of $8 per month, and the act is not to apply to any person now receiving a pension at that rate or over, or to any person receiving less than $8 per month, except for the difference up to $8 a month. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of all names stricken therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion, and in case of their death their widows are to be entitled to the pension and to the arrearages. The subsequent marriage of the widow is not to prevent her from receiving the arrearages, and in case there is no widow the arrearages are to go to the pensioner's minor children.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, moved to amend by giving pensions to those who served in the war for five days, instead of ten days, as provided by the bill. Adopted.

Mr. CABELL, of Virginia, moved to strike out the proviso which provides that the widows of the soldiers must have been married prior to 1850. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, moved to strike out from the bill all that portion which provides for returning to the pension rolls the names of those soldiers stricken therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion.

Without disposing of it the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LADIES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some two weeks since the women of New-York were invited, through the columns of the public journals, to meet together to consider what they could do in aid of the approaching Centennial. The lady who inaugurated this movement is from Boston, and residing in this City only temporarily. Upon the occasion of the first meeting, after reading some statistics of what had already been done, the Chairman proceeded to read a letter from Mrs. Gillespie, the President of the Philadelphia Women's Centennial Association. The letter closed with the fact that the commissioners from New-York were the last to affix their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, and that, true to the traditions of their State, the New-York women were the last to make response to the call addressed to all their sister cities by the Central Committee of Philadelphia.

Let us hope that the apathy which was evident upon the occasion of this first meeting, in an audience of some four or five hundred women, was due, in a very great measure, to the fact that the hall in which they met was exceedingly cold. Be that as it may, no feeling favorable to the cause was aroused until a Frenchwoman, near the close of the meeting, arose and declared that she could no longer hold her peace. She implored us not to let this first Centennial of our glorious Republic pass without a throb of sympathy, without a sign to show our interest in its success. She closed with these words: "Ladies, I ask you to go forth to meet the women of '76.' They are no longer young women. But the women of '1876' cannot surely refuse to show their recognition of the great heroism of the women of '1776.' It is your first opportunity—it will be your last."

This heartfelt enthusiasm proved contagious, and Mrs. Gillespie herself coming forward immediately afterward, was received with applause. In the ten minutes she gave us we learned a great deal of what the women of Philadelphia have already done, and what they further purpose doing, and at the moment the meeting adjourned the indications of future vigorous action were decidedly encouraging.

Two weeks have passed. Many of the officers of the "New-York Women's Centennial Association" have been appointed, and some of the committees have been arranged. They include old representative New-York names of Revolutionary memory. They do honor to the cause. But—and here comes in the point—what is the cause? To judge by what was done at the last meeting one would say that the only conception of our national Centennial is that we are but one huge human century plant. That we are for the first time about to blossom. Granting that this be so, and that crowds are to flock from foreign lands to view this strange flower—what shall it be like? Surely no common bloom! Surely so much of heroism, so much of pilgrim spirit of austere self-sacrifice shall bloom most rarely. Why, even the very fertilizers of our rare American aloe have been taken from the most vigorous of the European races. The restless, ambitious souls of an elder civilization have come over to us, and been content to serve our lowest needs—content that a future was thus opened to those who should come after them!

Well, we have dared to peep at the bud of this rare flower. How dare we tell you what its promise is! Let it here be understood that we refer to our own particular bud upon the great national plant—the bud which is to unfold under the auspices of the "New-York Women's Centennial Association." Mr. Editor, this flower is to be a banner! A banner by all that is great and heroic in the past, by all that is contemptible and limited in the present! We are told that this banner is to do credit to the State. To get up this banner some thousands are required. To procure this money many committees and much work are necessary. After it has served its purpose of representing the sympathies of the New-York women in the cause, it is to be presented to the Memorial Hall. Now, Mr. Editor and women of New-York, is there no worthier way in which this money can be appropriated? The same amount would suffice for any one of many different objects. Among the scientific men who shall visit our shores the coming Summer, there will surely be many who would be interested in the study of our flora. It is not apparent what action has been taken in Philadelphia to cover this ground. But, can it be doubted that if our female American artists are appealed to to paint our American wild flowers the result will be more satisfactory in the form of an album or a portfolio of these treasures than in that of a conventional "banner?"

Again, when we think of such names as Margaret Fuller, Catherine Sedgwick, Harriet Beecher Stowe, the thought obtrudes whether the past century has not been fruitful enough in female authors to justify the collection of their works in the form of a library, and would not this object be one worthier of our efforts? The time which remains to us, it is true, is short; and if all our energy, time, and money are to be expended upon a banner, what is to fill the vacant space allotted to the women of New-York?

But if this must perforce be the limit of our ambition; if there be nothing better worth working for; if our fertile New-York brains can conceive of nothing which shall better represent the growth and results of the past century—at least let us be consistent, let our "banner" go properly mottoed—let its inscription have the virtue of truth—let it be "Better late than never." But we are not content to stop here. The chagrin is surely great enough over the fact that we come only at the eleventh hour to offer our aid. It is surely enough of humiliation that we are stirred to even this tardy action by a Boston woman, seconded by a Frenchwoman. Let the degradation stop here. Let us make the most of the little time which remains to us. Let our women artists and writers and workers show themselves equal to the occasion, and, ignoring all flaunting "banners," let us see what we can still do to fill the yawning spaces in the Centennial buildings which only testify as yet to our unpardonable want of patriotism.

E. M. H.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestion in the *World* of the 18th inst. that Mr. James Carson Brevoort should be the next Superintendent of the Astor Library is one which will meet with a hearty response from everybody who has the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance.

Mr. Brevoort is a gentleman who, by education, by inclination, by social influence, and, I may also, add, by instinct, is the very man for the position. It has often been my good fortune to consult Mr. Brevoort concerning difficult bibliographical questions, and I have never failed to elicit the necessary information, and in the matter of knowledge of books on given topics he is a walking cyclopedia. Since the late Dr. Cogswell, no man has presided at the Astor Library whose qualifications as to scholarship, urbanity of disposition, and general adaptability are equal to those of Mr. Brevoort.

If the Trustees will take the right view of the case, we shall, I trust, see Mr. Brevoort appointed.

JOSEPH SABIN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

A PUGILISTIC REVIVALIST.

Harrison Parkinson, an old canal-boat Captain who has been conducting a series of revival meetings on the canal-boats lying near the Weehawken coal docks, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Frank Cullum, who states that becoming interested in religious matters through Parkinson's exhortations, he visited him for the purpose of having some mental doubts with which he was troubled cleared up. During the conversation Parkinson became angry, and pitched his visitor headlong off the boat. Being unable to furnish bail, Parkinson was committed to the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail to await trial.

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

MR. ANDREWS' LETTERS ON THEIR REPORT.

LETTER VII.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

No more conclusive evidence can be furnished of the fact that the State Assessors' valuation of the real estate in New-York City is extravagant, as compared with the valuation of such property in the rest of the State, than is afforded by the valuations in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania. Under a tax system more enlightened than in New-York, assessments are made there at full value. The population of Philadelphia in 1875 is estimated (for no census was taken in 1875) at 800,000, and of Pennsylvania at 4,000,000; Philadelphia having twenty per cent. of the total.

The population of New-York City in 1875 was 1,046,037, and of the State 4,705,208; New-York City having twenty-two per cent. of the whole. Philadelphia has an area of 83,800 acres, and Pennsylvania an area of 47,000 square miles. New-York City has an area of 26,718 acres, and the State an area of 48,000 square miles. Philadelphia has about one hundred and sixty thousand buildings. New-York City has about eighty thousand buildings. The real estate of Philadelphia was assessed at full value for 1874 at $539,003,602, and the entire State of Pennsylvania at $1,620,214,930; Philadelphia having thirty-three per cent. of the total. The real estate of New-York City was assessed by local assessors for 1874 at $881,547,995, and the entire State at $1,960,352,793; New-York City having forty-five per cent. of the total.

Now, it is to be acknowledged that while the buildings in Philadelphia are twice as numerous, those in New-York City are larger and more valuable; that while the area of Philadelphia is more than three times larger, any given area in New-York City is more valuable than any similar area in Philadelphia holding a like relation to the centre of business. It is also to be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the State of Pennsylvania has no large city like Brooklyn to offset against Philadelphia, and that the general value of farming lands in Pennsylvania is less than that of those of New-York, while the coal lands of the former are an advantage to be considered, as are also the salt springs of the latter.

Making all these allowances on both sides, the conclusion is substantially: That as Philadelphia is to Pennsylvania so is New-York City to New-York State, for the purposes of assessment and taxation. Then if, upon an assessment of $1,620,000,000 for the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia is assessed $539,000,000, New-York State being assessed at $1,960,000,000, the City of New-York should be assessed $632,000,000. Or, in other words, an assessment of $632,000,000 for New-York City would be in the same proportion to the State for 1874 as the assessment of $539,000,000 for Philadelphia was to that of the State of Pennsylvania. Yet New-York City was actually assessed at $881,000,000, and the State Assessors added $51,000,000 to bring it in line with the rest of the State, and claim that the actual full value was $1,935,000,000, while the full value of Philadelphia was only $539,000,000.

On the other hand, if of the total valuation of New-York State, $1,960,000,000, the valuation of New-York is $881,000,000 of that sum, then, the valuation of Pennsylvania being $1,620,000,000, the proportion of Philadelphia would be $728,000,000 to carry out the parallel, or $189,000,000 more than the assessment of that city at full valuation.

By this comparison or contrast it will be seen how extravagant are the conjectures of the State Assessors as to the actual value of real estate in this City, $1,935,000,000. It shows further that the request of the Special Committee on behalf of this City, that the State Board of Equalization should reduce the assessed valuation of this City, $881,000,000 for 1874, to $754,000,000, was not unreasonable. It is of this same Philadelphia that the report of the State Assessors asks in exultant tones: "Is there any city of the land where the owners of real estate are more prosperous than in Philadelphia, if the number of houses built there every year is an evidence of prosperity?" Verily, I think not.

TAXATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The real estate of Philadelphia pays no portion of the State tax of Pennsylvania. Formerly it did. The same difficulties and contentions prevailed then as to the apportionments as prevail in this State now. Various devices were resorted to to attain the unattainable until the attempt was abandoned, and in 1866 a more enlightened system was adopted. Of that more hereafter. The personal property taxed by that city amounts to only the insignificant sum of $9,000,000. Yet the rate of tax there in 1874 was 2.10 per cent. for all municipal purposes, with ten cents on the $100 to pay for public buildings, making a total of $2 20 on the $100; and in 1875, for general purposes, $1 90; public buildings, 25; making a total of $2 15 on the $100; the public buildings, of a very costly character, being paid for as they are constructed. In 1865, when the real estate paid a portion of the State tax, the rate was $4 on the $100; in 1875 it was only $1 90, without the special building tax, which is temporary, and has only been in force for four years. It is fair to say, however, that this diminution of tax is caused in great part by the increased valuations arising from relief from the fear of an excessive apportionment of the State tax.

While all real estate is assessed at its full value, the tax is apportioned thus: City property (that is, improved and improvable property, including vacant lots which are provided with sewers, water, gas, &c.) pays the full rate of tax; suburban property a two-third rate of tax, and farm property a one-half rate of tax. Some provision of this kind ought to be made here, as I pointed out two or three years ago, but is not practicable under the present law. The only discrimination that can be made here is in a lower ratio of assessment, and where that has been attempted the State Assessors immediately pounce upon such valuations, and claim them as evidence of the low valuation of all City property, as was done in their report for 1873.

In Philadelphia no debt can be created or bonds issued by the city, unless at the same time a tax is laid which will clear off the principal and interest of such debt in a period of thirty years.

STATE TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The revenues of the State of Pennsylvania during 1872 were $6,738,346; in 1873, $7,077,973, and in 1874, $5,871,968. The following is a list of such subjects of taxation as yielded over or nearly $100,000 each in 1873:

Railroad, canal, express, navigation, and transportation companies	$1,256,459
Coal, iron, improvement, mining, and manufacturing companies	373,379
Banks	329,883
Counties, cities, and boroughs	111,322
Insurance companies (domestic)	87,017
Insurance companies, (foreign,) licenses, &c.	292,775
Premiums on corporation charters	56,498
Personal property	545,523
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	128,808
Collateral inheritance tax	379,616
Tavern licenses	326,978
Retailers' licenses	444,979
Commutation of tonnage tax	690,000

There are some thirty other items yielding smaller sums.

It will be seen that the entire income of the State is derived, in one form or other, from personal property, and that the State does not lay its hand upon real estate for the purpose of taxing it. By this system all the vexation and inequalities of apportioning taxes upon real estate are avoided. The subjects of State taxation have, for the most part, their places of business in cities and large villages. The interests of non-residents of the State, as represented in the various corporate and other subjects of taxation, are reached by this method of taxation, and yet not so oppressively as to deter and repel investments. The debt of the State of Pennsylvania is about twenty-three million dollars, at six per cent. currency. The cost of the State Government, including $1,000,000 for schools and excluding interest on the debt, is about $3,500,000.

Among some items of interest as to details are these: Foreign insurance companies are taxed three per cent. on net earnings in the State. Other corporations are taxed one-half mill upon the capital on every one per cent. of dividends; dividends include issues of scrip and increase of stock out of profits. When a corporation earns no dividend, its officers must return the true value of the stock, and pay a tax of three mills on each value. Railroad transportation, street railroad, and express companies pay nine-tenths of a mill on the capital for each one per cent. of dividend, or if no dividend be earned, six mills upon each dollar of the true value of the capital. The license or business tax varies from $8 to $400 upon each person or firm annually. Mining companies pay three cents a ton on coal mined.

These items are given to show what pains have been taken by that State to avoid the injustice and friction consequent upon vain attempts to effect State equalization, and at the same time to relieve the land from the burden of State taxation. The information in regard to some of the details of the Pennsylvania system was chiefly derived from a conversation several months ago with an official of that State, without the thought or purpose of making any public use of it; so that, while undoubtedly correct in its general scope, I do not wish to be held to its literal accuracy. Its importance rests in the fact that it demonstrates the practicability of an enlightened system.

In the next and final letter I shall venture to make some suggestions looking to an improved system of taxation for this State.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

A DISHONEST BANK CASHIER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Some days ago a small banking institution, known as the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of this city, suspended, its Directors giving out that they would soon be able to settle all the bank's indebtedness. It now seems that the accounts of the Cashier, Rudolph H. Dryer, son of an old and highly-respected citizen, show a deficiency of $30,000. He was to have met the Directors on Monday to agree upon the means to make his accounts good, but he did not appear, and it is now ascertained that he left his home at Glendale, a few miles from the city, last Saturday, and has not since been heard from.

LAW REPORTS.

AUCTION SALES AFTER SUNDOWN.

DECISION OF JUDGE BRADY IN THE CASE OF DAVID A. MATHEWS AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of David A. Mathews against the Mayor, &c., in which the construction of the law forbidding certain auction sales after sundown was brought into question. All sales of goods at auction after sundown are forbidden by the act, excepting books or prints, or goods sold in the original package as imported, according to a printed catalogue, of which samples shall have been opened and exposed to public inspection at least one day previous to the sale. The plaintiff, by a catalogue containing 377 articles other than books or prints, gave notice of an auction sale to be held on Dec. 11, 13, and 14, 1875, beginning at 8 P. M. each day. There was in the advertisement or announcement of sale no suggestion that the goods were samples, or that they or either of them would be sold in the original package as imported. They were all visible, displayed on shelves as in a retail store, and could not be sold as samples under the law, because, according to Judge Brady's opinion, "they were not in the original package as imported." The proof submitted on the part of the defendants was that there was at the time of the sale of some of the articles no announcement as to samples or reference to original packages. Judge Brady, after reciting the facts of the case in his opinion, continues as follows: "The good faith of the plaintiff is also impugned by the fact that he confessed he had no license as an auctioneer, though he subsequently obtained one. The force of the statute referred to is applied to auctioneers and not to importers. It does not, therefore, in any way affect or interfere with commerce. It does not prevent the importer from selling his goods, if he chooses to do so, by day or by night, but declares that if he wishes to sell by an auctioneer, licensed under the laws of the State and therefore a quasi State officer, the sale must be conducted by that person in the manner declared by law, and subordinate to which he takes his license. The statute was designed to prevent imposition by artifice or trick, which could more readily be accomplished in the night than in the day. Hence the provision requiring the exhibition of the samples during the day, the auctioneer or importer, or both, being responsible if the original package did not accord with the sample. The law was therefore remedial, and in the nature of a police regulation, and should be liberally construed, as all such laws are, to accomplish the end to be attained." The motion for an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from preventing the plaintiff from selling goods at auction by night, is therefore denied, the plaintiff not having shown his case to be outside the pale of the statute.

THE TWEED CASE.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL WITNESSES TESTIFY—KEYSER GIVES FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

The trial of the $6,000,000 suit against William M. Tweed was resumed before Judge Westbrook yesterday. George S. Miller was cross-examined by David Dudley Field, and in answer to the latter's queries said that the authorities had not received any money back from him. He was willing to do what was right, but could return no money because he had none. Stephen C. Lynes was put on the stand and was re-examined in regard to the indorsements on forty of the warrants in the case, amounting to $118,683 52. Among the warrants was one of the *Daily News* for $94,000. John H. Draper, the Secretary of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions in 1871, testified to having what purported to be deposit tickets in his charge during the sessions of the Grand Jury. The names of Ingersoll, Tweed, Garvey, Davidson, New-York Printing Company, &c., were on the tickets. John H. Keyser was then recalled, and said, in answer to Mr. Field's questions, that he had received on his sixteen warrants about $125,000 to $150,000 in all. The amount due to witness from the City on the old account was $50,000. On the new account about $250,000 was due. Then came various other bills for amounts due. Fifteen thousand dollars was due for gas work, furnaces, and heaters; $9,000 for stoves, general repairs, &c.; $15,000 for plumbing, &c.; $12,000 for iron railings, mason work, &c.; $10,000 for work on markets, prisons, and armories; $35,000 for work done under assessments; $25,000 for iron pipes, &c., and $6,000 for laying pipes to Blackwell's Island, &c.; the total amount was about $427,000; if fair statement and accounting were had a little would remain due to the witness, taking into account the sixteen warrants referred to; witness while away received letters from Mr. Graburn, his confidential man and book-keeper, telling him, on the word of Charles O'Conor, that he would receive immunity; Jackson S. Schultz also made promises of protection to witness, using the names of Tilden, Havemeyer, Green, and Stebbins; witness was worth about $500,000 before he had anything to do with Tweed and the ring; witness carried on several benevolent projects, among them being a hospital, to which he gave $160,000 at the outset, and $30,000 per year thereafter during the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

John L. Everitt, the Cashier, and Mr. Parkhurst, the Receiving Teller of the Broadway Bank, gave testimony showing the manner in which business was transacted at the institution, and the method there adopted for making deposits on deposit tickets. The witnesses identified the books of the bank, and testified that Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward, and the New-York Printing Company kept accounts at the bank.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sackett et al. vs. Richards et al.—Warrant of attachment and inventory, and appraisal on attachment received from the Sheriff of Westchester County.

Matter of Bonney.—An allowance of $250 granted to Messrs. Roe & Mackin, and to Messrs. Man & Parsons and H. H. Anderson. The amendment proposed by Mr. Brown may be allowed. I have not signed the order because there are so many blanks to be filled up. Counsel will submit order with the allowance and amendments above indicated, and I will sign it.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild.—The case of Hays vs. Thomas, 56 N. Y., 521, is an answer to this motion. Motion denied.

Schultze vs. Novelty Iron Works.—Granted.

Shipman vs. Hoffman.—Motion denied, without costs.

Harris vs. Kennedy.—A case for the appointment of a Receiver is made out, but before appointing the person proposed I desire to be informed in regard to his standing and responsibility.

Bang vs. Young.—Motion for bill of particulars granted.

Blez vs. Marx.—The sureties may be further examined, and the questions objected to must be answered; otherwise the sureties will be rejected.

Willimantic Trust Company vs. Warren.—I am not satisfied as to the responsibility of the surety Levy. The other surety seems to be sufficiently responsible.

By Judge Brady.

Mathews vs. Wickham et al.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Lanes vs. Young.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Welsh, &c., vs. Robinson et al.—Findings settled.

Memorandums for Counsel.—Clark vs. Cooley et al.; Pendergast vs. Phillips; Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Klebisch.

Banque de Paris et al. vs. Schuchardt et al.—Motion denied, or plaintiff may have reargument.

By Judge Curtis.

Talmage vs. Spofford.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bauer vs. Lorillard Steam-ship Company.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Insurance Company.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

Ranney vs. Peyser et al.—Case settled.

Hay vs. Star Fire Insurance Company.—Findings and decree signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Martin et al. vs. Walker et al.—Case settled.

Hatfield vs. Macy et al.—Motion for new trial denied.

Jackson vs. Orgill.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:—No. 215—Duffany vs. Ferguson; argument was resumed and concluded. No. 237—John A. Engh, respondent, vs. Henry Greenbaum, appellant; argued by H. Morrison, of counsel for appellant, and by Robert Johnstone for respondent. No. 242—Marten W. Brett et al., respondents, vs. The First Universalist Society of Brooklyn, appellant; argued by Jesse C. Smith, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondents. No. 185—John Higgins, respondent, vs. The Newtown and Flushing Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Elias J. Beach, of counsel for appellant, and by James N. Covert for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday:—Nos. 226, 219, 230, 155, 186, 220½, 201, 116.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett and Assistant District Attorney Bell disposed of a number of burglars. John Regan, a Brooklyn thief, who, on the night of the 13th inst., broke into the boot and shoe store of George Craig, No. 435 Hudson street, and stole therefrom property valued at $114, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. John Hatchell, a colored waiter of No. 141 West Twenty-sixth street, charged with stealing $40 from the apartments of Mary Walsh, No. 471 Sixth avenue, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. On Jan. 28, Mrs. Charles Wilson, of No. 129 Clinton place, found two burglars, named John Murphy, of No. 181 Forsyth street, and Edward White, of No. 190 Eldridge street, leaving her apartments, which they had broken into, having in their possession jewelry and silverware valued at $900. Murray seized her by the throat and held her while his accomplice ran off with the plunder, which he secreted in an adjoining hay-loft, where it was subsequently recovered. The burglars were arrested with a portion of the stolen property in their possession, and on being arraigned yesterday pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced by the Recorder to three years in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

John Fenlon, charged with manufacturing tobacco without a license, waived an examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Superior Court calendars will, on and after March 1, 1876, be made up without reference to the odd or even numbers of cases, as heretofore. The practice will thus be made to conform to that in vogue in the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas.

The case brought against Controller Green by Justice W. H. Kelly, for the alleged detention of the salary of the latter, was called in the Fourth District Court, before Justice Dinkel, yesterday but at the request of Mr. John A. Beall, Mr. Green's counsel, was adjourned to to-morrow.

While Michael Kelly, of No. 21 West street, was beating his wife on Tuesday night, Jane Clark, a woman living in the house, interfered, and was stabbed by Kelly with a pen-knife in her eye, hand, and breast. Kelly was held for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday.

The opposing briefs were handed to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in regard to the dissolving of the injunction had in the case of the Industrial Exhibition Company against Morgenthau, Bruno and Co., their reputed financial agents. Leave was also given to the plaintiffs to reply to the counter-claim in the defendants' answer on payment of $25 costs.

The jury before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, brought in a verdict for the defendants in the case of Mabie, Murray & Morgan against Harmon & Silverstein. The action was brought to recover $4,000 damages resulting from an overflow of water into the plaintiffs' premises. The defense was that the plaintiffs had mistaken the cause of the damage, and they had the real cause of the damage under their control.

Michael McLaughlin, of No. 221 Mott street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by John Nally, a sailor on a schooner lying at Pier No. 38 East River, with having seized him by the beard as he was walking through Water street at 2 A. M. yesterday, presented a pistol to his head, and demanded his money. McLaughlin succeeded in robbing him of $7, all the money in his possession. The accused was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail.

William Howard, alias William Jones, who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of having stolen $10,000, together with some jewelry, from Mrs. Ann Polhemus, of East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Cooper, whose identification of Howard as the person who visited Mrs. Polhemus on the day of the robbery was the chief point of the prosecution, declined to state positively that he was the person. Judge Wandell remanded Howard for examination to this morning, when, it is understood, that he will be discharged unless further evidence be forthcoming at that time.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted to William A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, an extension of time for thirty days for the declaring of a dividend. The extension was granted on the Receiver's petition, which showed that Mr. Butler had, since assuming charge of the bank's affairs, received $193,685 30; had paid out $156,390 76, and retained a balance on hand of $37,294 54. The principal portion of the payments were to the Chatham National Bank for money loaned on collaterals, and to the German Up-town Savings Bank, the latter payment being by order of court. The total remaining indebtedness of the bank is about $210,000. The Receiver expects to pay a dividend to creditors of between thirty-five and forty per cent. within thirty days.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2—Kaiser vs. Bartels.
3—National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phoenix W. Co.
71—Hardin vs. Corbitt.
89—Continental Bank vs. Black.
95—P. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Butler, &c.
96—Same vs. Same.
110—Denby vs. McKenzie.
119—Aden, &c., vs. Acheson, &c.
123—Ahrens vs. Dohrmann.
135—Weetjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
136—Matter of Redmond, (three motions.)
137—Matter of Redmond.
141—Barnett vs. Brennan, &c.
155—Lillis vs. Ward.
159—Matter of Hatch.
166—Matter of Reilly.
167—Matter of Elrott.
168—Matter of Stuyvesant.
169—Matter of Phelan.
170—Matter of Hoffman.
171—Matter of Auld.
172—Matter of Mans.
173—Richards vs. Richards.
176—Jordan vs. Foster, &c.
182—Palmer vs. Humphrey's Spec. Hom. Med. Co.

Nos.
196—Darrin vs. Low.
198—Nelson vs. Shuring.
202—Fitzgibbons vs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
208—Berkshire Woolen Co. vs. Juilliard.
210—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Florence.
214—Worth, &c., vs. Thayer.
215—Phelps vs. Platt.
217—Bremerman vs. Jansen.
222—Tilghman vs. Fries.
223—Carroll vs. Carroll.
227—Merriam vs. Platt, &c.
237—Matter of Corcoran.
256—Goodenough vs. De Groot.
261—N. Y. Lith. & Eng. Co. vs. Viele.
263—Matter of Meyer.
264—Kelsay, &c., vs. Hegeman.
275—Machado vs. Saltus.
284—Jenkins vs. Johnson.
294—Wells vs. Simmonds.
295—Auffmordt vs. Goldstein, &c.
298—Sheldon, &c., vs. Ray.
299—Truax vs. Dodge.
301—Frank, &c., vs. Hesse, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
249—Zschwetzke vs. Crow.
39—King vs. Duryea.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
162—Brainerd vs. Manuf. and Build. Bank.
285—Alden vs. Dicksy.
268—Koffman vs. Schoeneman.
292—Scannoni vs. Buck et al.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
107—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.

Nos.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
136—Goepp et al vs. Sterne et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Witters et al.
146—Curry vs. Witters.
202—Harlon vs. B. St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
19—Archer et al. vs. Shultz et al.
66—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Black.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1092—Corwin vs. Hartman.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4228—Same vs. Same.
4087—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1142—Spinnetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
882—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kiff.
1086—Schall et al. vs. Collier.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.

Nos.
876—The Mayor, &c. vs. Genet.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
2531—Cratly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1232—Graham vs. Brainerd et al.
970—Shappert vs. Sulzer.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1230—G. & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhauser.
1258—Ogden vs. Van Invers.
872—Lepow vs. Julian.
844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
1138—Sherman vs. Mason et al.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1234——— vs. ——
1170——— vs. ——
1078——— vs. ——
1240——— vs. ——
1244——— vs. ——
2070——— vs. ——
698——— vs. ——

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on. No. 105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
2049—Merch. and Traders' Bk. vs. The Mayor.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
969—Strauss vs. N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
696—Latass et al. vs. G. W. Ins. Co.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
1690—Silber vs. Perine.
1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
45—McCauley, &c., vs. Gans.
2122—Kalehar, &c., vs. B. S. and F. F. R. R. Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning et al.
986—Muller et al. vs. Tuska.
1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
1038—Wyman et al. vs. Brennan.
1689—Johnston vs. Perine.
1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2328—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. James et al.
1598—Alexander vs. Celler.
1586—Guenthal vs. Koch.
2291—Stuart, Jr., vs. Solomon.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1781—Mawger et al. vs. Hunt.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Austin Black, attempt to induce perjury.
Edward Gannan, homicide.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
30——— vs. ——.
32—Brown vs. Schworn et al.
35—Millner vs. Morrell.

Nos.
36—Bruce vs. Hoboken Coal Co. et al.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
928—Whitney vs. White.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
990—Merch's' and Trad's' Nat. B'k vs. Moore et al.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
957—Same vs. Same.
958—Same vs. Same.
1972—Cochrane vs. Gottwald et al.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Man. R. E. Ass'n.

Nos.
800½—Gerdi vs. Fiske et al.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
978—O'Reilly vs. Conner et al.
722—Imper et al. vs. Brennan, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1609—Brown vs. The Mayor.
1282—Kelly vs. O'Neill.
1355—Leonard vs. Ward.
2374—Burke, &c., vs. The Mayor.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
1268—Owens vs. Rose et al.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1454—Burns, &c., vs. Lutze et al.
1372—Freund vs. Walleck.
1377—Denby vs. Lab's.' M. Benefit Society.
799—Sprague vs. Brennan.
1519—Sewards vs. P. P. Car Company.
2137—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.
1416—McGuire vs. Jenny.
1308—Herman vs. Fiske.

Nos.
1485—Alvord vs. Gilman.
1486—Jennings vs. Gilman.
1467—Weed vs. Bell.
1473—Wood vs. Bearns.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.
2174—Same vs. Same.
2222—Noe, &c., vs. Schauss.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler et al.
1540—Obernath vs. Cochran et al.
728—Taylor vs. B. St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
1508—Bennett vs. Brennan.
1509—Lesser vs. Standard Oil Co.
1670—Holmes vs. Garrison.
1261—Durker vs. Tol., Wab. & W. Railway Co.
1474—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bonton et al.
1521—Ostrander vs Oliver.
2183—Weth vs. Bischoff, &c.
1494—Frost vs. Sturtevant.
1496—Levy vs. Voege.
1789—Morrison, &c., vs. Kirchner.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryea.
1603—Frank et al. vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
1665—Mackay vs. Asiel.
1738—White vs. Chambers.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle et al.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.
2124—Taylor vs. Phillips.
1731—Shelley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.

Nos.
1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Ins. Co.
1612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
1614½—Stuart, &c., vs. Foster.
1654—Cosse vs. Bogart.
1703—Rothschild versus Schwartz.
1734—Frank vs. Continental Ins. Co.
1735—Frank vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.
1525—Cafferata vs. Conner, &c.
1747—Sand vs. Dubernet.
1786—Stemme et al. vs. Liebert.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
1795—Leach vs. Stand.
1796—Barney et al. vs. Moloney.
1630—Koenig vs. Wolf.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
24—Scott et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
6—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
22—Dey et al. vs. Parsons.

Nos.
5—Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.
10—Epenchied vs. Freund et al.
15—Cole vs. Sill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Francisco Decamio, robbery.
James Kerwin, Matthew Kerwin, and Frank Burke, felonious assault and battery.
George Webster, burglary.
James Sullivan and Alfred English, burglary.
William Geary, burglary.
Thomas Devine, grand larceny.
Francis Curren and Edward Tobin, grand larceny.
Patrick Reilly and James McDonald, grand larceny.
Anthony Fay and Louis Kurz, grand larceny.
Charles McClellan, grand larceny.
Margaret Ahean, assault and battery.
Dennis Sullivan, larceny.
James Connor and John McCormack, larceny.
William Stewart, burglary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Sugar in good demand; sales of common at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair at 6½c.@7c.; prime at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; strictly prime to choice, 7⅜c.@7½c. Molasses—Good grades in demand; others neglected; sales of fermenting fair at 35c.@38c.; prime at 38c.@40c., and strictly prime at 43c.@45c.; reboiled, fair, 48c.; prime, 45c.; choice, 50c.@52c. Flour quiet; superfine, $4; double extra at $4 25; treble extra at $4 50@$6 25; choice and family at $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 50. Oats quiet at 44c.@46c. Corn—Demand active and prices firmer; sales at 54c.@60c. Bran lower at 75c. Hay quiet; strictly prime to choice, $19@$23. Pork easier at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon dull; quoted Shoulders at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides at 13½c. and Clear Sides at 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and in demand at 14½c. for choice. Rice quiet; common to choice Louisiana, 4½c.@6¾c. Coffee—Demand good at full prices; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18c. Lard in good demand at 12¾c.@14c. Whisky dull; rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 54½@$5 55 for bank. Gold, 114⅛.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Flour steady and firm for medium grades; other qualities dull; Superfine Fall, $3 25@$3 75; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 50@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 50; common to good Extra, including Fancy, $6@$7 75. Wheat inactive, lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50 bid, cash and February; $1 55@$1 55½, April. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c., cash; 38⅞c.@39c., March; 41c., April. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c., cash; 35c. bid, March; Rejected, 33c. Barley steady and firm for highest grades, which are scarce; others dull and weak; small sales of Minnesota at $1 05. Rye inactive; held firmly at 68c. Pork weaker, at $22@$22 25. Lard steady and firm at 12¾c. Bulk-meats quiet, unchanged. Bacon firm, unchanged. Whisky steady; unchanged, at $1 07. Live Hogs strong and higher; Yorkers, $7 85@$8 15; Packing, $7 90@$8 35; Extra, $8 40@$8 50. Cattle—Prices sustained, but only because of light receipts; very little doing. Receipts for two days—7,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 03, spot; 99⅞c., March; $1, April; $1 03¾, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; rejected, 69c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c., spot; 42⅜c. bid, March; 42⅞c. bid, April; 46⅝c., May; rejected, 33½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32⅛c., spot; 32⅜c.@32½c., March; 32¾c., April; rejected, 25¾c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 58c., spot; 55c., May; No. 3 do., 35c.@36c.; rejected, 27c. Rye dull. Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $9 50@$9 70. Pork irregular, but in the main lower at $21 40, spot; $21 30@$21 35, March; $21 57½@$21 60, April; $21 95@$21 97½, May. Bulk Meats quiet, but steady. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—18,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 199,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat ⅛c. lower. Corn unchanged. Oats ⅛c. higher. Pork firmer, but unchanged. Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; sales of Red at $1 18@$1 25. Corn—Market firm, though not quotably higher, at 42c.@44c. Oats dull at 37c.@43c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 07@$1 10. Rye dull and lower at 77c.@79c. Pork quiet but firm at $22 25@$22 37½. Lard inactive; Steam, $12 75@$12 90; Kettle, $13@$13 12½. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice; lower grades dull. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand; quality of offerings generally poor; sales of common to good light at $7 75@$8 10; fair to good packing at $8 20@$8 40, and choice heavy at $8 50@$8 60; receipts, 2,565 head; shipments, 1,215 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Receipts—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 1,400 bushels Hard do. at $1 36. Corn dull; sales, 7 cars new at 47c.@51c. on track, according to quality. Oats and Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels Canadian, on private terms; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at 75c. Pork firm; Heavy Mess, $22 50. Lard firm at 14c. Highwines dull, nominally $1 09.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 White Wabash $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 26; March, $1 27; April, $1 30; May, $1 22½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 3 Red, $1 08. Corn inactive and high; Mixed, March, 47c.; April, 48½c.; Low Mixed, 46c.; no grade, 43½c.; damaged, 38c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c.; White, 40¼c. Clover-seed, $7 90. Dressed Hogs, $9 85. Receipts—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat opened a shade lower; very little doing; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09¼; hard do., $1 15½; No. 2 do., $1 01¾; March, $1 02; April, 99½c.; May, $1 07; No. 3 do., 88¾c. Corn easier; No. 2, 43c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Barley dull, easier; No. 2 Spring, March, 80c.; No. 3 do., 47c. Rye firm; No. 2, 69c. Provisions quiet; rather weak. Mess Pork, $21 25, cash. Prime Lard, 12¾c.@13¾c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8½c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@12c., boxed. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of Red State at $1 40; White do. at $1 45; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 45; Extra do. at $1 55. Corn quiet; new Western Mixed, 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Bay held at $1 10; No. 2 Canada at $1 05, and No. 1 do. at $1 17@$1 18. Corn-meal, $26 for Bolted, and $25 for Unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; ship-stuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $20@$22.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions steady and firm. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

[For Live Stock Markets see Sixth Page.]

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 445; Yellow Jacket, 101½; California, 90½; Empire, 6; Segregated Belcher, 90; Alpha, 27½; Ophir, 67; Belcher, 37¾; Chollar, 98; Confidence, 20; Savage, 18¾; Sierra Nevada, 23½; Imperial, 9; Exchequer, 14¼; Mexican, 24¾; Overman, 68¾; Gould & Curry, 22¼; Justice, 26; Best & Belcher, 64¼; Caledonia, 53½; Hale & Norcross, 49½; Succor, 2½; Crown Point, 25¼.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 74⅛
300 Pacific Mail..... 33½
500 do..... 33⅜
100 do.....c. 33⅜
200 do..... 33¼
700 do..... 33⅜
100 do.....c. 33⅜
1000 Western Union. 73¼
500 do.....c. 73¼
2500 do..... 73⅛
2900 do.....s3. 73
200 do..... 73⅛
10 do..... 73⅜
100 do.....s10. 73
500 do.....s5. 73
800 do..... 73⅛
2400 Erie Railway..... 17⅜
400 do.....b3. 17½
200 do.....s5. 17⅜
200 do..... 17½
400 Lake Shore..... 65¾
500 do.....s10. 65⅜
900 do..... 65¾
100 do.....c. 65¾
200 do.....s5. 65⅝
400 do..... 65⅝
300 Kansas & Texas.. 11¼
100 Rock Island..... 110⅛
1400 do..... 110
200 North-western..... 43½
600 do..... 43⅜
800 do..... 43¼
300 do..... 43⅜
100 North-west. Pf..... 65
100 do..... 64⅞
800 do..... 64¾
160 do..... 65
200 do..... 64¾
300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22
200 Tol. & Wabash.s3. 5
200 do..... 4⅞
500 do..... 5
100 St. Paul..... 44⅛
100 do..... 44
600 do..... 43⅞
2200 do..... 43¾
500 St. Paul Pref..... 79
200 do.....s3. 78⅞
100 do..... 79
100 do.....c. 79
200 C., C. & I. C..... 5⅛
100 Mich. Cen..... 60½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.123⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....12.123⅜
20,000 do.....b. c.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.....new.119⅞
10,000 do.....12.119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67.....122⅜
10,000 do.....12.122⅜
20,000 do.....b. c.122⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '67.....122½
1,600 do.....122⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.128
$50,000 U.S.5s.10-40, R.....118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '68.....123¾
18,000 do.....12.123¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '68.....123⅝
500 do.....124
4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....12.119
7,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.119
30,000 do.....118⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65.....12.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. b.c.....102⅞
10,000 do.....102¾
5,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 20½
10,000 do.....c. 20¾
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 51½
3,000 C. & O. 1st, C. on. 36
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. c. 111
1,000 L. & W. B. C..... 98½
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8s..115¼
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 99
3,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 88¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.....102¾
3,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div..... 94
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. b. c..... 97½
103,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92⅝
5,000 C. & N. Wst. C. b.c.....102¾
20,000 D., M. & Tol. 1st. 101
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103⅞
2,000 do.....103¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 92
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 104¾
6,000 U. P. 1st.....105½
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 102¾
1,000 U. Pac. S. F..... 97
10,000 Pac. R. of M. 1st. 88
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 55
2,000 C. P. G. bs. b. c. 108½
2,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98¾
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. b.c.....109
5,000 Gt. W. 2d. b. c. 64¾
5,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 91½
25 Consol. Coal..... 47½
100 do.....b.c. 47
100 Mar. a. p...b. c. c. 9
100 do..... 8½
300 do..... 8¼
10 do..... 10
10 Del. & H. Canal. b. c. 121½
400 Q. M. Co.....b. c. 18
300 do.....b3. 18
250 P. M. S. S. Co.. b.c. 33½
300 do..... 33¼
100 do.....c. 33¼
500 do..... 33⅛
1100 do..... 33
100 do.....s10. 32⅞
10 U. S. Express. b. c. 74½
900 Erie Railway.. b.c. 17½
100 do..... 17⅜
100 do.....c. 17½
300 do.....b3. 17⅝
110 do..... 17½
100 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 73⅛
100 do.....b5. 73
500 do.....s5. 73
800 do.....s3. 73
75 do..... 73⅜
1100 do.....s3. 73
30 do..... 73¼
700 do..... 73⅛
500 do.....s3. 73
1300 do..... 73
4000 do..... 72⅞
500 do.....s3. 72¾
300 do..... 72¾
2400 do..... 72⅝
2000 do..... 72½
100 Canton Co.....b.c. 44
400 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 60¾
100 do..... 60½
15 N. Y. C. & Hud.. b.c. 115½
200 do..... 115¾
50 do.....c. 115½
100 Illinois Central.. 100¾
100 C. & P. G.....b.c. 93½
100 L.S. & M. S. b.c. b3. 65⅜
660 do..... 65⅝
10 do..... 65⅞
1000 do.....s3. 65½
300 do.....c. 65½
600 do.....b3. 65½
100 do.....s10. 65⅜
1200 do..... 65⅜
1000 do..... 65¼
600 do.....s3. 65
400 do..... 65⅛
1200 do..... 65
500 do.....s3. 64⅞
200 C. & R. I.....b.c. 110⅜
700 do.....b3. 110¼
300 do..... 110⅛
700 do.....s3. 110
200 do.....c. 110
300 C. & N. W.....b.c. 43⅜
100 do..... 43¼
200 do.....s3. 43⅛
600 do..... 43
1500 do..... 42⅞
2100 do..... 42¾
100 do..... 42⅝
300 do..... 42¾
1300 do..... 43⅛
500 do..... 42⅝
20 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. b3. 65⅛
200 do..... 65¾
100 do.....s3. 64⅝
100 do..... 64½
100 do..... 64⅝
100 do..... 64⅛
800 do..... 64
400 do..... 64⅛
25 Cen. R. of N. J..... 108⅝
16 do.....b.c. 108¾
178 do..... 108⅜
100 Del., L. & W.. b.c. 119¾
200 do..... 119⅞
50 do..... 119¾
100 C., M. & St. P.....b.c. 43¼
100 do..... 43⅞
500 do..... 43⅝
400 do.....s3. 43½
600 do..... 43⅜
50 do..... 43¼
200 do.....s3. 43¼
200 do..... 43⅛
600 do.....s3. 43
100 do..... 42¾
700 do..... 42⅞
2600 do..... 43
500 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 79⅛
300 do.....b3. 79
100 do..... 78⅞
200 do.....s3. 78¾
100 do.....c. 78⅝
100 do..... 78⅝
100 T., W. & W..... b.c. 5
600 St. L., K. C. & N. b. c 6¼
100 St. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 25
100 N. J. Southern..... 1⅝
50 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 116
100 do..... 116⅛
5 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 102¼
25 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101¾
100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 19½
100 Ohio & Miss.. b.c. 22
300 do..... 21⅞
600 do.....s3. 21¾
100 do.....s3. 21⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 45
10,000 do..... 45⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 109¼
20,000 N. W. con..... 103
15,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92¾
2,000 do..... 92⅝
10,000 do.....b3. 92¾
5,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M.. 94
8,000 N. Y. C. 1st, cou. 122⅛
6,000 H & St. J. 8s, con. 83¼
12,000 Ren. & Sar. 1st. 118
200 Maryland Coal..... 18
1100 Erie Railway..... 17⅝
900 do.....b3. 17¾
300 do..... 17¾
1500 do..... 17⅞
2000 Western Un..... 72⅝
1100 do..... 72½
800 do.....b3. 72½
1300 do.....s3. 72⅜
1800 do..... 72½
300 do..... 72⅝
2800 do..... 72¾
600 do..... 72⅝
50 N. Y. C. & Hud... 115⅝
100 Mich. Cen.....b3. 60⅛
100 do.....s3. 60
800 Pacific Mail..... 32⅞
500 do..... 32¾
800 do..... 32⅝
200 do.....s3. 32⅝
400 do..... 32½
100 do..... 32⅜
300 do..... 32½
200 do.....s3. 32½
500 do..... 32⅝
200 Rock Island..... 110
200 do.....b3. 110
10 Union Pacific..... 69¼
300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 21⅝
800 do..... 21¾
100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 78¾
100 do..... 78¾
200 do..... 78⅞
900 Lake Shore..... 64⅞
500 do..... 65
300 do..... 64⅞
1100 do..... 64¾
300 do..... 64⅝
100 do..... 64½
300 do..... 64⅝
1900 do..... 64¾
1300 do..... 64⅞
2100 do..... 65
400 do..... 64⅞
100 do.....c. 64⅞
200 do..... 64⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 19¼
100 do..... 18¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12½
500 do..... 12¼
300 North-western..... 42¼
900 do..... 42⅛
600 do..... 42¼
300 do..... 42⅜
800 do..... 42½
300 do..... 42⅝
200 do..... 42¾
200 do..... 42⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 63¾
100 do..... 63⅝
200 do..... 63¾
200 do..... 63⅞
100 do.....s3. 63¾
100 do.....s3. 63⅝
20 do..... 64¼
200 do..... 63¾
100 do.....s3. 63⅞
5 Chic. & Alt. Pf... 107
1200 St. Paul..... 42¾
1000 do..... 42⅞
700 do..... 43
700 do..... 42⅞
200 do.....s3. 42¾
500 do..... 42⅞
100 Toledo & Wab... 5
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 120

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 US.5-20C'67.122⅜
$10,000 U.S.5s, R.'81.118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 52½
2,000 Leh. & W-B. C. 98⅜
1,000 A. Dock. Im. 7s. 104
3,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 102½
2,000 M. & S. P. I. & M. Div.....b. c. 94¼
1,000 M. & S. P. 7s G. 97½
2,000 Chic. & N. W. C. 103
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 92
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Ore. Br. 94¾
17,000 Union Pac. 1st. 105½
5,000 Union Pac. S. F. 97
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. bc 98½
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 88½
2,000 R., W. & O. 1st C. 93¼
1,000 C. P. & Asp. old. 105
1,000 Cle. & P. C. S. F. 110
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 65
15,000 Lou. & N. C.'98. 91¾
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 20¾
8,000 Har. 1st 7s C. bc. 119
2,000 H. & S. J. 8s C. b.c. 83
5 Del. & H. Can. b. c. 121⅜
100 Canton Co.....b.c. 44
1200 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 72⅝
1400 do..... 72½
1400 do..... 72⅝
100 do.....s5. 72¼
100 do.....s30. 72⅛
500 do..... 72⅝
1880 do..... 72⅝
2500 do..... 72½
500 do..... 72⅝
1800 do..... 72¼
100 do.....s4. 72⅛
5 Adams Express.. 110
15 do.....b. c. 109⅝
25 U. S. Express..... 74¼
10 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 64¾
100 do..... 64¼
1000 Pacific Mail. b. c. 32½
200 do..... 32⅜
100 do..... 32¼
300 do..... 32⅛
800 do..... 32
200 do.....s3. 32⅛
500 do..... 32⅛
700 do..... 32⅛
300 Mich. Cent...b. c. 60
20 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 115½
300 do..... 115
100 Erie R'way. b.c. b3 17⅞
1000 do..... 17¾
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 64¾
900 do..... 64⅝
1000 do..... 64½
100 do.....s10. 64⅜
100 do.....s5. 64⅜
1500 do..... 64½
200 do..... 64⅝
700 do..... 64¾
100 do.....b30. 64¾
1300 do..... 64⅝
800 do.....s3. 64½
900 do.....s3. 64⅜
300 Un. Pacific... b. c. 68¾
100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 42½
300 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 42¾
200 do..... 42⅝
25 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 5¼
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 63⅞
100 do..... 63¼
100 do..... 63⅛
100 do..... 63½
100 do..... 63⅝
100 do.....b3. 63¾
50 Cen. R. of N. J... 108¼
50 do..... 108
150 do.....b. c. 107½
100 do..... 107
250 do..... 106½
300 Ch., M. & St. P. b. c. 42⅝
200 do.....s3. 42½
400 do..... 42⅝
100 do.....b3. 42⅞
300 do..... 52⅜
300 do..... 42⅝
500 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 78½
200 do..... 78⅝
800 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 110
100 do..... 110⅛
100 Del., L. & W. b. c. 119¾
200 Ohio & Miss.. b. c. 21⅝
100 H. & St. Jo... b. c. 18⅞
10 Mor. & Ess.. b. c. 104½
100 Alton & T. H. b. c. 5¾
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 5½
100 do..... 5¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....122⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 88½
5,000 Un. P. 1st..s3. 105⅜
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78½
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 83⅛
1,000 do..... 83¼
5,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 88¾
100 Consol. Coal..... 46½
100 Western Un...b3. 72¼
600 do..... 72⅛
1000 do..... 72
700 do..... 72⅛
8600 do.....s3. 72
100 do.....s4. 71⅞
700 do..... 71⅞
1000 do..... 71¾
200 do.....s5. 71¾
1000 do..... 71⅞
1300 do..... 72
15 U. S. Express..... 74
88 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 90
600 Pacific Mail...s3. 32
100 do.....s5. 32
200 do..... 31⅞
200 do..... 31¾
200 do..... 31⅝
500 do..... 31⅝
100 do..... 31¾
500 do.....b3. 31¾
300 do..... 31⅝
400 do..... 31½
40 N. Y. C. & Hud... 115
50 do..... 114⅝
100 do.....s5. 114¼
200 do..... 114⅝
100 Michigan Cent... 59⅞
200 do..... 59¾
100 do.....s3. 59⅞
100 Erie Railway..... 17⅝
1200 Rock Island..... 110
400 do..... 109⅞
100 Toledo & Wab.... 5
1300 Lake Shore..... 64¼
2200 do..... 64⅛
3100 do.....s3. 64
2800 do..... 64
1400 do..... 63⅞
2700 do..... 64
700 do.....s3. 63⅞
900 do..... 63⅞
400 do.....s3. 63¾
500 do..... 63⅞
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 119½
200 do..... 119⅜
100 North-western..... 42½
200 do..... 42⅜
500 do..... 42¼
500 do.....b3. 42¼
100 North-west. Pf... 63½
200 do..... 63¼
100 do..... 63⅜
300 do..... 63¼
200 do..... 63⅛
300 St. Paul Pref..b3. 78½
200 do..... 78¼
400 St. Paul..... 42½
200 do.....s3. 42⅜
500 do..... 42⅛
500 do..... 42¼
1000 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅝
1200 do..... 21½
100 do.....b3. 21½
400 do..... 21⅜
200 St. Louis & I. M... 24½
100 Han. & St. Jo...s5. 18
200 do..... 18½
600 do..... 18
100 do.....b3. 18¼
200 do..... 18¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo... 12½
100 Kansas & Texas. 11⅛
200 do..... 11¼
100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 5½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Stock market to-day was vigorously raided by the bears, the heavy selling movement resulting in a decline ranging from ½ to 2 ⅌ cent. Western Union, which attracted the largest share of the business, fell off from 73¼ to 71¾, and closed at 71⅞@72. Reports that telegraph rates were to be still further reduced were used to assist in depressing the stock. Pacific Mail fell off from 33½ to 31½, Lake Shore from 65¾ to 63¾, North-western from 43½ to 42⅛, and the preferred from 65 to 63⅛, St. Paul from 44⅛ to 42⅛, and the preferred from 79⅛ to 78¼, New-Jersey Central from 108⅜ to 106½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 19½ to 18. Erie formed a marked exception to the general market, the price advancing from 17⅜ to 17⅞, with the closing quotation at 17⅝. New-York Central was weak and closed at 114⅝, against 116 on Monday. Some sales at 114 and 113, seller sixty days, were made. The general market in the final dealings was weak and feverish in tone. The day's business footed up 186,000 shares, of which 54,600 were in Western Union, 42,000 in Lake Shore, 21,000 in North-western, 18,000 in St. Paul, 9,600 in Erie, and 14,800 in Pacific Mail.

Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. to-day commenced to cash the coupons due June 1 and Dec. 1, 1875, of the New-York and Erie fifth mortgage bonds.

The money market ruled exceedingly easy during the early part of the day at 3@3½ ⅌ cent., but in the afternoon the demand increased, and call loans advanced to 5@6 ⅌ cent. At the close the rate was 4 ⅌ cent., with liberal offerings at that figure. The discount market was without important change, prime names being in demand at 5@6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 4 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £22,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market for securities was lower for Consols at the close, at 94¼@94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account. United States bonds opened weak, but closed steadier in tone, as follows: 1865s, (old,) 105⅜, 1867s, 108⅞@109, 10-40s, 105¾@105⅞, and new 5s, 106@106⅛. Erie was steady at 15½. Three months discounts in the open market are quoted at 3½ ⅌ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm, the demand having been moderate. Actual business was at $4 85¾@$4 86 for bankers' 60 days bills and at $4 89¾ for demand, the nominal rates remaining at $4 86½ and $4 90½. Gold, which closed on Monday at 114, was firm to-day at an advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent., all the transactions having been at 114⅛. The market was without special feature. The rates on gold loans were 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. early in the day, but in the afternoon some business was done free of interest. The steam-ship Java to-day took out $400,000 gold coin. The engagements for to-morrow's steamer amount thus far to $450,000 gold coin. At San Francisco to-day $69,000 coin and $133,600 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were actively traded in at the early boards. Prices were ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower in a few instances, in sympathy with the London market. Currency 6s, however, sold as high as 128. In railroad bonds a large business was done in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds at 92⅝@92¾, but in the remainder of the list the transactions were only moderate in amount. The St. Paul issues were firm and higher. In State bonds Missouri long 6s advanced to 102⅞, while Tennessee old declined to 45.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $4,661,000, against $5,133,631 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $6,458,305 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $37,591,232, against $35,892,266 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $43,477,633 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1876.

Gold receipts	$853,275 33
Gold payments	977,330 77
Gold balance	47,069,744 62
Currency receipts	1,137,815 76
Currency payments	1,755,908 97
Currency balance	37,102,725 41
Customs	820,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122½	122⅜
Bills on London	$4 86	$4 85¾
New-York Central	116	114⅝
Rock Island	110	109⅞
Pacific Mail	33⅝	31½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	44¼	42¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	79¼	78¼
Lake Shore	65¾	63¾
Chicago & North-western	43¾	42¼
Chicago & North-western Pref	65¼	63⅛
Western Union	73⅜	72
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾
Toledo & Wabash	5⅛	5
Del., Lack. & Western	119¾	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	109	107
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅜	17⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅛	21⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	143½	143
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	18⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	29	29
Michigan Central	60½	59⅞
Illinois Central	100½	100½
Missouri Pacific	12½	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115¼	114⅝	1,170
Erie	17⅞	17⅜	9,600
Lake Shore	65¾	63¾	42,400
Wabash	5	4⅞	1,200
North-western	43½	42⅛	15,200
North-western Preferred	65	63⅛	5,635
Rock Island	110⅜	109⅞	6,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44⅛	42⅛	16,950
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	79⅛	78¼	3,600
Pittsburg	93½	93½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	120	119⅜	950
New-Jersey Central	108⅜	106½	778
Michigan Central	60¾	59¾	1,500
Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	300
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5⅛	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19½	18	1,500
Ohio and Mississippi	22	21⅜	5,006
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¼	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5½	5¼	300
Western Union	73¼	71¾	54,630
Pacific Mail	33½	31½	14,850
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Iron Mountain	25	24½	300
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	6¼	6¼	600
American Express	64½	64¼	100
Mariposa	9	8¼	400
Kansas and Texas	11¼	11⅛	600
Maryland Coal	18	18	200
Alton and Terre Haute	5¾	5¾	100
Total sales			185,563

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122¼	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	121¼	121½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $113,000 for interest, and $775,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$35,957,000
Gold balances	1,266,490
Currency balances	1,765,064

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,860,540
Currency balances	3,389,491
Gold exchanges	4,923,065
Gold balances	1,175,382

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	45	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	55
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss.	18	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,J.&J.	42
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	18	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,A.&O.	42
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66..	10
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68..	9½
Ind. Coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. 6s, n. b., J.&J.	9
Ind. Coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. 6s, n. b., A.&O.	8½
Louisiana 6s	43	N.C.6s,Sp.T., class 1.	3
La. 6s, new bds	43	N.C.6s,Sp.T., class 2.	2⅞
La. 6s, new fl't'g dbt.	43	N.C.6s,Sp.T., class 3.	2½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	43	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 6s, Levee bds	43	Ohio 6s, 1886	108

La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	43	Rhode Island 6s	106
Michigan 6s, '78–9	102	South Carolina 6s	35¼
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. 6s, J. & J	35¼
Michigan 7s, '90	110	S. C. 6s, A. & O	35¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66..	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S.C.6s, L.C.'89,J.&J.	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O.	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	S. C. 7s of 1888	36½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	S. C. Non-Fund. bs..	4¾
F'd'g bs., due '94–5	103	Tennessee 6s, old	45
L.bs., due '81 to '91 in.	102½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n.ser.	44¼
As. or Univ., due '92.	102½	Texas 10s of 1876	104
H. & St. J., due '86	102	Virginia 6s, old	36½
H. & St. J., due '87	102	Va. 6s, n. b., '66	38
New-York Reg. B.L.	104¾	Va. 6s, n. b., '67	38
New-York Coup. B.L.	104¾	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	75½
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	120	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	69½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17	Va.6s, Consol. 2d ser.	46
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17	Va. 6s, Def. bds	9
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	55	Dis. of Col.3.65s,1924.	74⅛

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	115½	C., P. & A. old bds.	105
Boston, H. & E. 1st..	20¾	C., P. & A. new bds.	105
Bos., H. & E., Guar.	21	Det., M. & T. bds	101
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, gt.	51	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st..	95
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	35½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103¾
Ches. & Ohio, ex cou.	32	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	104
Chicago & Alton 1st.	115	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	100
Chicago & Alton Inc.	106½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	98½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	115	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	107
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	109	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103⅝
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95.	98½	N. J. Sou. 1st, 7s	20
C. R. of N.J. 1st, new.	113½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104½
C. R. of N.J. 1st Cons.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	104
C. R. of N.J. 1st Conv.	109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101
Le. & W. Con. Guar.	98⅜	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
M.&S.P.2d 7 3.10 P.D.	96	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, coup.	122
M.&S.P.1st 7s, G.R.D.	96¾	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg.	117
M. & S. P. 1st, C.&M.	98¾	H.R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.	112
Mil. & St. P. C. S. F.	88½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	118½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	98	North Missouri 1st.	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106¼	O. & M. Consol. S. F.	98¼
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	106	O. & M. Consol	98
C. & N. W. Cons. bds.	102¾	O. & M. 2d, Consol.	78⅜
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	95	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	108⅝
Chi. & N. W. 1st	102	Cen. Pac. San. J. B..	96½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	92⅝	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	94⅝
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	92	Cen. Pac., Land G.B.	98½
Ga. & Chic. Ex	105	Western Pac. bds	101¾
Peninsula 1st, Con..	102½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	105¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	100	Union Pac. S. F'd	97
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.	109¾	Pacific of Mo. 1st	87½
C. C. C. & I., C. M. B.	98	Pac. of Mo. 1st, C. bds.	71
Mor. & Ess. 1st	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	114½
Mor. & Ess. 2d	108	C. & P. Cons. S. F'd.	109½
Mor. & Ess. B., 1900.	104½	C. & P. Cons. 4th, S.F.	102⅝
Mor. & Ess. Con	102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	55
Mor. & Ess. 7s, '71	109	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	93
Erie 2d 7s, '79	104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	98¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83	104	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	71½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	101½	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.	92
Erie 5th 7s, '88	104	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	85
Long Dock Bds	106	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	81½
B., N. Y. & E., L. B.	90	Tol., P. & W. C., 7s.	39
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	82½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	88
Dub. & S. City 1st.	104	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	64
Dub. & S. City, 2d D.	104	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	88½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	86	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	63½
Ind., B. & W'n 1st..	35	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st.	68
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	103	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	82½
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	108	W. U. bds. 1900 coup.	98⅝
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106	W. U. bds. 1900 reg..	98½
Cleve. & Tol. N. B.	104½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

Amer. Exchange	114	Importers & Trad's'.	190½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Market	113
City	300	Mercantile	105½
Commerce	116	Merchants'	119
Continental	80½	Metropolitan	125
Corn Exchange	134	Nassau	103
First National	200	Ninth National	80
German-American	79	Park	125½
Gold Exchange	120	Phenix	95
Hanover	80	St. Nicholas	103

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103½	....
City 6s, New	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	141	145
Pennsylvania Railroad	57¾	57⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51½	51⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅜	63½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22	22⅛
Northern Central Railroad	39¾	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation*	49⅞	50

* Ex dividend.

The coupons due June 1 and Dec. 1 of the New-York and Erie Railway Company Fifth Mortgage Bonds will be cashed on presentation at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange Place.

The gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month ending Dec. 31, 1875, show an increase of $6,808 62 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Molasses, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	5	Oil-cake, pks	3,158
Beans, bbls	466	Pork, pks	597
Copper, bbls	73	Beef, pks	1,027
Cotton, bales	10,429	Lard, pks	2,459
C. S. Oil, bbls	139	Cut-meats, pks	4,014
C. S. Cake, bags	200	Hams, pcs	2,407
Dried Fruit, pks	219	Butter, pks	6,083
Eggs, bbls	2,912	Cheese, pks	2,862
Flour, bbls	19,149	Pea-nuts, bags	179
Wheat, bushels	35,660	Pecans, pks	297
Corn, bushels	127,264	Dressed Hogs, No.	591
Oats, bushels	38,768	Rice, pks	634
Barley, bushels	15,500	Rice Chaff, bags	346
Malt, bushels	22,843	Rosin, bbls	200
Peas, bushels	240	Spts. Turp., bbls	500
Rye, bushels	224	Crude Turp., bbls	250
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Tar, bbls	100
Corn-meal, bags	2,207	Starch, pks	2,507
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	40
Grass-seed, bags	1,849	Stearine, pks	75
Grease, pks	396	Spelter, pcs	2,376
Flax, bales	53	Tea, pks	389
Hemp, bales	15	Tallow, pks	143
Hops, bales	638	Tobacco, hhds	443
Hides, No.	1,499	Tobacco, pks	1,090
Hides, bdls	3,545	Whisky, bbls	753
Lead, pigs	300	Wool, bales	310
Leather, sides	19,484		

COTTON—Has been quiet and quoted weak in price for early delivery....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ⅌ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 846 bales, (of which 477 bales were on Monday evening,) including 200 bales to shippers, 571 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators....A livelier business has been reported for forward delivery, but, under more urgent offerings, prices have been quoted lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 38,900 bales, (of which 2,500 bales were on Monday evening, and 36,400 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 7-16c.@12 15-32c.; March, 12½c.@12 17-32c.; April, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; May, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; June, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; July, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; August, 13 23-32c., showing a decline of ⅛c.@5-32c. ⅌ ℔., closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 10,429 bales, and at the shipping ports were 19,339 bales, against 16,411 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 78,143 bales, against 76,864 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,369,470 bales, against 2,878,484 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 46,807 bales; to the Continent, 9,387 bales; stock in New-York, 166,372 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 860,829 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord'y	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Midd'g	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Midd'g	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ordin'y	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in good demand and quoted up to $2 75@$2 85 for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively moderate movement has been reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been without further material alteration. Shipping Extras have been in request, chiefly on the basis of $5@$5 20 for standard to very good, in lines. City Mill stock less sought after. Trade and Family Extras quiet. Strictly sound Winter Wheat Extras held with confidence. Superfine and No. 2 also dull. Unsound Flour in light demand at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8 25, chiefly at $5@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock, mostly State and Western shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in rather better demand at steady rates; very good to choice Extras most wanted. Sales, 1,150 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at unchanged prices; sales of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine....Corn-meal more active, but weak in price. Sales equal to 1,600 bbls., of which were 1,000 bbls. common Yellow Western within, the range of $2 75@$2 85, from dock and delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather stronger in price, on less urgent offerings of most qualities, particularly of prime to choice, and a good demand, mainly from export buyers. Winter Wheat quiet and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at $1 34 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 24 for prime No. 2 do., do., (with choice quoted at $1 25@$1 26;) $1 25½ for No. 2 do., afloat; $1 16 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, in store; $1 06@$1 08 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 10 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 05@$1 06, afloat....Corn has been in comparatively moderate request, opening lower, but closing more firmly. Demand chiefly for home trade account. Export inquiry limited....Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 63½c.@64c., chiefly at 64c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 61c.@64½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, the latter rate for dry Kansas, (of which 16,000 bushels were sold;) 58½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western; 62c.@63c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection....And for forward delivery a light demand has been reported....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, quoted at 64c.@64½c., and March options quoted at 64c., without transactions....Rye, Peas, Malt, and Buckwheat, essentially unchanged....Barley rather more sought after, but irregular as to values, with sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 05; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 10; 1,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1, and 2,000 bushels two-rowed do. at 80c. ⅌ bushel....A very moderate inquiry prevails for Oats at somewhat easier prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 33,500 bushels at 47½c.@48½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 47½c.@48c. for New-York No. 2; 45c.@45½c. for New-York No. 3; 48c.@51c. for common to very good White State; 43c.@48c. for poor to good Mixed Western; 49c.@51c. for about fair to very good White do., chiefly at 50c. afloat, (for 4,700 bushels)....Hay and Straw without important alteration....Feed in somewhat better demand at about previous prices; included in the sales were 1,800 bags City Mill product, reported at 88c. for 60 ℔., 92½c. for 60 ℔., and, in part, at $1@$1 05 for 100 ℔. stock....Seed quiet, and essentially as last quoted; 177 bags Canada sold, since our last, at 13c. for prime ⅌ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, with Strained [illegible] quoted at $1 60; good do., $1 65@$1 67½ ⅌ 280 ℔.; sales 100 bbls. Good Strained at $1 67½....Tar and Pitch dull at former figures....Spirits Turpentine quoted steady at 36½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon; sales, 90 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted firmer on a moderate inquiry for early delivery at 8c.@8¼c., in bulk, and 11⅛c. in shipping order. Sales 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 8c.@8 1-16c....Refined has been in more request; quoted for early delivery at the close 14c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c. Sales, 3,000 bbls....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13½c.@13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, on restricted offerings and a fair demand for early delivery....Sales have been reported of 375 bbls. Western Mess at $22 75 for inspected, closing with $23 asked....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21 50@$22; Extra Prime, new, $18, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $18, at which price 500 bbls. were sold recently, but not previously made public. And at the West, 65 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 25....And for forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported. Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at $22 50@$23; March, $22 60@$22 70; April, $22 70@$22 75; May, $22 80@$22 90; June, $22 85@$23, ⅌ bbl....Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., April, at $22 65@$22 70....Dressed Hogs firmer and in request, with City quoted at 10⅜c.@11c. for heavy to light, ⅌ ℔....Western Hogs at 10½c.@10¾c....Cut-meats in demand at full prices. Sales of 30,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c., the latter rate for 11 ℔. averages; 150 pks. Pigs' Tongues at $16 25@$16 50, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon quoted firm but quiet. Sales, 75 bxs. Short Clear at 12¼c., and 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms. And at the West, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 11½c. ⅌ ℔....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, but somewhat variable in price, closing about steady. Demand, in good part, from refiners....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 680 tcs. prime at $13 37½, closing at $13 37½; 590 tcs. fair to prime at $13 12½@$13 37½; 840 tcs. choice do. at $13 40@$13 50....And for forward delivery, trade has been quite active at, however, irregular prices, closing more steadily....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 35@$13 37½; March, $13 35@$13 37½; April, $13 52½@$13 55; May, $13 67½@$13 70; June, $13 80, which figures are slightly higher than the final quotations of Monday....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,750 tcs. March, at $13 35@$13 37½; 3,500 tcs. April, $13 50@$13 55; 2,250 tcs. May, at $13 65@$13 70; 750 tcs. June, at $13 80, and 250 tcs. June, at $13 90....A good demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, with sales reported of 250 tcs. at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12⅞c.@13c....Refined Lard has been in more request; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13⅝c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13¾c....Sales have been reported of 50 tcs. for the West Indies at 13c.; 600 tcs. for the Continent, at 13½c.@13⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Beef steady; 60 bbls. sold....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. Western sold at $24 50@$25; market unchanged....Butter and Cheese quoted steady for the finer makes, with a fair inquiry noted....Fresh Eggs have been in moderate demand, and quoted at from 17c.@21c. for fair to very fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17½c.@19c. ⅌ dozen....Tallow has been fairly active at firm prices, with sales of 210,000 ℔. fair to choice at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine firm and wanted, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¾c.@14c.; choice City at 14c....Of Yellow Grease, 10,000 ℔. sold at 8⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw steady and in fair request, with sales to-day of 1,320 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅜c. and 800 bags Centrifugal at 8½c. And on Monday evening 500 hhds. Refining Cuba on private terms....Refined steady, and in more request for export, chiefly for British ports.

WHALEBONE—Has been held firmly, but quiet; quoted at $1 45@$1 50, gold, asked for Arctic.

WHISKY—More active at $1 10; sales, 2,250 bbls....Alcohol dull; quoted at $1 08 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—A more active business has been reported in the way of berth freights, but at easier rates, especially by the Liverpool steam lines. The offerings were mostly of Grain and Provisions. The chartering movement has been very moderate. Tonnage has been held with some show of confidence, particularly vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades, but the demand has not been urgent in any instance....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 50,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ⅌ bushel, and 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 5,000 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 30s. as the best bid; 6,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, by steam, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 1,700 bales Cotton, on the basis of 15-32d. ⅌ ℔.; and three British ships, 1,392, 1,297, and 1,060 tons, and an American ship, 1,132 tons, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) on the basis of 75s.@80s. for Deals, and 36s. 3d. for Birch....For London, by sail, 400 pkgs. Machinery (of recent shipment,) on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 150 bales Hops (via Liverpool) on private terms; and 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ 60 ℔., 900 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; and 200 bags Seed at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Refined Sugar at 30s.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 1,200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at [illegible]; 100 bales Cotton (compressed) at [illegible] ℔....For the east coast of Ireland, [illegible] a Norwegian bark, 593 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported on private terms, quoted at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; and a British brig, 331 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 82s. 6d....For Dublin, a British ship, 1,001 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 77s. 6d....For Wexford, an American schooner, 225 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 85s....For Bremen, by sail, 50 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco, at 37s. 6d., and 21s. 3d....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bbls. Tongues, on private terms; and 800 sides Leather, reported at 3.75 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 661 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Naphtha, and 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 334 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Lisbon, or Oporto, a Norwegian bark, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 18c., or 19c. ⅌ bushel....For Callao, an American bark, 838 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £1,500....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, about 325 tons, reported at $5 25@$5 50 for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses; another, 353 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses; another, 158 tons, reported at 45c. for Sugar....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American brig, 195 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 379 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c....For Calais, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, reported at $7....For Harrington, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $8....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 20 ⅌ ton....For New-York, a schooner, 197 tons, with Fustic, from Tampico Bay, reported at $6; another, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9; and another, with [illegible] from Brunswick, at $5 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Cotton—Net receipts, 10,481 bales; gross, 11,271 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,931 bales; stock, 377,435 bales.

Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 12,282 bales; gross, 12,877 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,972 bales; to the Continent, 3,160 bales; coastwise, 1,776 bales; sales, 19,500 bales, of which 11,500 bales were on Monday evening and yesterday; stock, 380,204 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—Cotton—Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 589 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,918 bales; stock, 47,348 bales.

Feb. 23.—Cotton dull and depressed; Middling, 12c.@12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 808 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 47,956 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,128 bales; stock, 71,869 bales.

Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 891 bales; gross, 966 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,110 bales; coastwise, 692 bales; sales, 933 bales; stock, 66,653 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 22.—Cotton—Net receipts, 2,062 bales; gross, 2,063 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,339 bales; coastwise, 1,756 bales; stock, 60,773 bales.

Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 587 bales; sales, 2,122 bales; stock, 61,320 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,039 bales; exports, coastwise, 229 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 68,335 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3½ ⅌ cent., which is ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105⅞.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £22,000.

5:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108⅞; new 5s, 106.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c. for Short Sight. Rentes, 66f. 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6¼c.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,200 bales, all American. Cotton, to arrive, quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, at 6 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton, to arrive, 1-32d dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 7-32d.; do. do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¼d. Provisions—Beef, 93s. ⅌ tierce. Bacon, 53s ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,800 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 5-32d., do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 7-32d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-32d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive weaker; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 3-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 23—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ⅌ gallon.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Feb. 23—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Spanish Gold, 210@211. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 10½@10 discount; 60 days, gold, 1½@2½ premium; short sight, gold, 3½@4 premium; on Paris, 1½@2 premium.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 22.—The Coffee market is quiet and unchanged. Good firsts are still quoted at 5,650@5,750 reis ⅌ ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 25¾. At Santos Coffee is unchanged. Prices of superior are maintained at 5,800@5,850 reis ⅌ ten kilogrammes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the German Liederkranz.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30 A. M.—LECTURE by Dr. Lord—"Savonarola."

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The *World* seems to think that the selection of St. Louis as the place of meeting for the National Democratic Convention has no particular significance, either with regard to platform or candidates. Supposing it to seriously hold that opinion, we are inclined to think that it is mistaken. St. Louis is a very unfortunate city for the Democrats to have chosen, so far as their own interests are concerned. The local influences will by no means tend to render the party more harmonious than it is now, and the inflation element will be much harder to keep down than if the convention had been held in Philadelphia, for instance. Moreover, the Eastern candidates will find it difficult to hold their own in St. Louis. We doubt whether Gov. TILDEN is pleased with the selection which has been made. It may suit Gov. HENDRICKS much better. The Western men have, in fact, scored their first victory, and the Democratic leaders in this part of the country are probably fully alive to the fact. Important consequences will flow from the decision arrived at on Tuesday.

Nothing can be more proper than that the New-York Chamber of Commerce should desire to hold another public meeting for the purpose of making known its views on the great financial questions of the day. Some people may think that the subject has been sufficiently discussed, and that the public thoroughly understand it. But this would be a hasty conclusion to form. No doubt there has been much written and said on the finances, but an immense amount of popular misconception, not to say ignorance, still prevails in regard to them. It must be remembered, too, that a memorial has recently been presented at Washington on the "soft-money" side from some organization calling itself the New-York Board of Trade. We cannot, therefore, be surprised that the Chamber of Commerce desires to keep itself right before the people, and to allow no excuse for anybody asserting that it is in favor of the Western heresies. The memorial calling for the meeting is signed by DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., BLAKE BROTHERS, E. D. MORGAN & Co., MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., and many similar houses, and we have no doubt that the speeches made on the occasion will be widely read.

The Connecticut Democrats held their convention yesterday, and renominated Mr. INGERSOLL as Governor. Indeed, they take their present State ticket unaltered for the coming campaign. The platform is rather a wishy-washy document, but it acknowledges that "the public credit of the Union must be maintained." That is something to admit, even in an abstract form. Then we have the old trick of the circus-rider on two horses—specie payments should be resumed, but the bill fixing a day for reverting to that system should be repealed. We are sorry to see, by the way, that the Democratic papers are not agreeing very well together just now. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that its Eastern allies have been trying for years past to "sell the Democratic Party out to the bondholders," and it very politely sends "scorn and defiance" to the *World*. Is this the spirit in which our dearly beloved friends are going to fight the Presidential campaign together?

It appears that the Advisory Council over in Brooklyn will recommend, among other things, an entirely new investigation into the facts connected with what is too widely known as the "Beecher scandal." It advises that an opportunity should be given to all persons to be heard, and that the charges should be thoroughly sifted. One might suppose that six long months of a trial in a court of law would be regarded as "investigation" enough, but it seems only too probable that the cesspool will be opened again, to the general disgust of the public. Mr. MOULTON, it will be observed, reiterates his charges more forcibly than ever, in response to another direct challenge thrown out from Mr. BEECHER. A correspondence between Mr. MOULTON and Gen. BUTLER also implicates Mr. TRACY afresh. Mr. BEECHER's own prediction, the other day, that this scandal will not die out while he lives, is likely to be fully verified.

WINSLOW, the Boston forger, is finding out that the way of the transgressor is hard. After blundering into England, and avoiding the countries with which we have no extradition treaty, he finds himself shut up in prison, in order that the forms of law may be duly complied with. His case is a hard one, because, out of money, and anxious to get back to the United States with his family, and have the affair well over, he is remanded to Clerkenwell for eight days, though the formal demand for his extradition may arrive before the expiry of that time. Even after this demand is made, the law allows a fortnight's delay for appeal, before the prisoner can be returned to the country from which he has fled. Meantime, the fugitive forger declares that he has only thirty-five dollars left, and that his wife and family are reduced to dire distress. WINSLOW, considering how many great thieves have escaped without raising much hue and cry, has succeeded in making for himself an uncommon notoriety on both sides of the Atlantic. But his reported desire to be taken home, tried, and acquitted expeditiously and triumphantly, has so far been disappointed.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads was to have met yesterday to take final action on Col. SCOTT's Texas Pacific Subsidy bill. It was to have done the same thing at several previous meetings, but these only resulted in successive agreements to meet again. Yesterday the committee met, but there was no quorum—members were so busily engaged elsewhere that they could not attend. It is announced that the next meeting will not take place before Wednesday next. Col. SCOTT's prospects do not appear quite so bright as his friends were boasting a short while ago. Possibly the members of the committee were waiting to hear what their Democratic friends in New-Hampshire had to say, before they made up their minds to vote for this job. It remains to be seen whether they will accept for an answer the following sentence of the platform adopted by the State Convention yesterday: "Subsidies of money or lands to corporations and speculators should cease entirely." But Col. SCOTT says he is not a speculator and does not ask for a subsidy. All he wants is a "guarantee" to the tune of $5,000,000 a year. Let him make the distinction clear to the committee, and he may yet get that favorable report on his bill of obtaining which he has not yet lost hope.

The debate which took place in the Ohio Legislature yesterday on the bill authorizing the City of Cincinnati to issue six millions of bonds in aid of a local railroad, is likely to have wider and more satisfactory results than the immediate one of referring the question of the issue to the vote of the people. An amendment to this effect was carried after a long contest by a decisive majority, which certainly would seem to indicate that the suggestions of Gov. HAYES on the subject of municipal indebtedness in that State were not thrown away. The Democrats, while they had control, imposed some very onerous burdens on various municipalities, by authorizing issues of bonds without requiring that the people directly interested should vote on the question. To this and other causes may be attributed the fact that the rate of municipal taxation in Ohio has increased almost twenty-five per cent. in the past four years, and the total municipal indebtedness has increased about 190 per cent. Gov. HAYES in calling attention to this grave evil in his inaugural Message, recommended that the principles of the State Constitution which forbid all debts except in certain specified emergencies, should be applied to the government of local affairs, or at least that no municipality should be permitted to incur a debt without immediately levying a tax sufficient to pay it off within a reasonable time.

ECONOMY IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT

The Assembly recently adopted some resolutions calling upon Controller GREEN to furnish them with full details regarding the official staff of the City Government and with such suggestions as he thought proper to make, with the view of effecting a reduction in official salaries. In reply, the Controller has furnished the most comprehensive analysis which has yet been attempted, of the complicated mass of City pay-rolls, and has shown with the most painstaking detail, how, without prejudice to the public service, at least twenty per cent. could be saved on the aggregate amount of the salaries of all grades of officers and employes of the City Government. The magnitude of the task which has thus been accomplished may be appreciated from the fact that, exclusive of mechanics and laboring men, the City has in its employ 8,685 persons, whose annual salaries reach the sum of $10,281,966. In addition to these, there are paid directly by the City some 2,600 mechanics and laborers whose pay does not come within the scope of the review prescribed for the Controller.

The pressing necessity of doing something to check the ruinous increase of City expenditures becomes very obvious when it is remembered that we are this year paying a larger sum under the head of salaries alone than was paid for the entire cost of government, including the State tax, in 1860. The tax levy of that year was but little over ten millions of dollars; for this year it is close upon thirty-five millions. Population, as the Controller shows, has grown about twenty-five per cent., while City expenditures have increased nearly 350 per cent. Remembering how rapidly private incomes are receding from the inflated standard which became established during and after the war, the people of this City are likely to have the warmest appreciation of any honest attempt to reduce official salaries in a manner befitting the times. The Controller will doubtless be attacked for making recommendations which amount, in some cases, to a radical change in the framework of the Government—for having, in fact, proposed extensive reconstruction as well as sweeping economy. But, it is tolerably obvious that the one cannot be accomplished without the other. The expediency of these changes is, of course, a fair subject for discussion, but that discussion need not be complicated by any imputations on the motives of the public servant who, at the risk of exciting the enmity of every office-holder in the City, has performed very boldly and thoroughly a highly difficult task.

The rate of pay which is attached to the responsible offices of this City will be found exceeded in the rates paid for administrative ability of a high order by various public corporations. But in executive positions, at least, the kind of ability secured for the public service has had no relation whatever to the rate of pay. It is too true, as the Controller remarks, that even the highest our public offices are as a rule "filled by men of moderate abilities, often inexperienced and indisposed to the requisite labor." The causes of that are not far to seek, but its practical bearing in the present discussion seems to be that if the pursuit of a legitimate ambition does not tempt men of the highest ability into public life, they will not be tempted by lavish pay. The necessities of the City imperatively demand that all salaries shall be cut down to the lowest limit compatible with maintaining the average efficiency of service which the public have become accustomed to expect. In positions where as good men can be obtained without pay as with it, there can be no valid reason for continuing a useless burden on the Treasury. For example, the Controller is probably right in assuming that the character of the Board of Aldermen would be raised rather than lowered by abolishing the salaries now paid to its members. This is at least a very tempting method of effecting a saving of $89,000 a year. The Controller thinks that one head of the Police Department at $7,000 a year could perform the duties of the position as well as four Commissioners at $26,000, and that the Departments of Charities and Correction, of Parks, Fire, and Taxes and Assessments might be efficiently conducted under the single head system. The Department of Docks he proposes to abolish, making it a bureau in the Department of Public Works.

The Controller goes minutely into the salaries of subordinate officials in all the City departments and offices, as well as in the courts, showing how immediate reductions may be effected on some, and how a beginning may be made which shall lead to considerable reductions on others. The proposal to grade the salaries of Police and firemen is one of those whose effect on current expenditures must necessarily be mainly in the future, while in the case of the Judges, the Constitution bars any interference with the salary paid to the present incumbents. There is abundant scope, however, among the mass of court officers of all grades for sweeping reductions, and these will be found fully indicated in our summary of the Controller's recommendations. The entire subject is one whose intricacy and extent, not to mention the multitude of interests adverse to any change, will demand for it the most careful treatment at the hands of the Legislature. The long list of statutes regulating salaries which accompanies the statement shows how complicated the question has been made by successive Legislatures, and how necessary it is to avoid increasing the existing confusion. Apart from the question of carrying out the changes in the fundamental law needed to give effect to some of the more important of the Controller's recommendations, the Legislature will have to meet the necessity of creating some special local authority for the purpose, before any reductions in the salaries of subordinate officers can be effected. The Board of Apportionment cannot be trusted with the work any more than the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, Controller, and some third officer, like the Recorder, in sympathy with the policy of economy, might be trusted with the task of revising salaries under certain limitations prescribrd by the Legislature. In some way or other, it is to be hoped that some considerable portion at least of the proposed saving of two millions of dollars can be realized.

"RECOGNITION" IN THE HOUSE.

There never was in Congress so much modest merit seeking recognition as just now. First it was LANDERS; next it was HOLMAN, and then it was MORRISON, who asked for recognition. Of course, there are others, both Democrats and Republicans, who are continually struggling with an adverse fate, in the person of the Speaker who looks another way. But Messrs. HOLMAN and LANDERS are the most conspicuous examples of unrecognized talent. Unless the Speaker bestows his glance upon the Representative who rises and bawls, "Mister Speaker!" the Representative may as well be in his native Indiana wilds, for all that the country will ever know of him. He may shout until he is very red in the face, and very angry, but the fate that sits in the Speaker's chair may smile calmly on some low-voiced member in the outermost darkness of the circle of seats, and "recognize" him, to the infinite dismay of the demonstrative Congressman right under his nose. And if the member is not recognized, he does not get into the *Congressional Record*. He does not get in his bill or his resolutions, and, for all legislative purposes, he is of no more account than a Territorial Delegate—a species of Representative commonly known as "tadpole."

It will be seen, therefore, that those who fancy that the Speaker has exhausted his power when he has constituted the committees and made his appointments, take a partial view of the situation. Speakers of the House, before now, have been known to steadily ignore a clamorous member for nearly a whole session, practically excluding him from the floor in order to gratify a personal grudge, or to subserve some party end. On the other hand, a Speaker will often make haste to recognize a political opponent, when the friends of the member seeking to be recognized very much wish that the Speaker would not see him. In the war Congresses, when some such Democratic firebrand as HARRIS, of Maryland, or LONG, of Cincinnati, rose and challenged the attention of the Chair, the Republican Speaker lent a gracious ear, although discreet Democrats, like S. S. COX or RANDALL, would hurriedly rise and try to get in ahead of him. It is said that the Democratic leaders used to remonstrate with the Speaker because he was so ready to give the impracticables of their party every opportunity to bring confusion into their camp. But COLFAX used to smile and be as affable as ever to all his political opponents.

Mr. COX, though he could not keep order on the floor, made the most of his power during his brief term of office as temporary Speaker. Mr. HOLMAN has a financial resolution which he would be glad to offer to the House, not because it could affect the House, but because he must do something to let his constituents see that he is thinking of being Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. This was precisely Mr. LANDERS' situation, when Speaker KERR looked over his head, and absolutely declined to see or hear him. Undoubtedly, Mr. HOLMAN thought it a capital joke when his colleague was obliged to smother his wrath and his inflammatory resolutions in sullen silence. Evidently he did not like it when temporary Speaker COX served him with a dose of the same medicine. To make matters worse, after Mr. COX had recognized Mr. HOLMAN, he "took the floor away from him," as the parliamentary phrase goes, and gave it to Mr. MORRISON, who moved an adjournment. This neat stroke of business left the unfortunate gentleman from Indiana in a state of legislative suspension.

It is something new for members of the same party to be thus at odds with each other. It is certain that Mr. COX's course was not a playful one; though he is a humorist, he is not a practical joker, and his refusal to see Mr. HOLMAN must have had political purpose. For all we know, it may have been inspired by the resolution of a Democratic caucus. The Democrats do everything by caucus in these perilous times. Mr. HOLMAN evidently thinks it serious business. He staid away from the National Democratic Executive Committee after he had been snubbed by the temporary Speaker. But, while he sulks in his tent, Speaker KERR returns with improved health, we are glad to say, and now it will be the turn of Mr. LANDERS to have his eloquence nipped in the bud. For, whatever may be the personal merits of any and all of these estimable gentlemen, it must be obvious to the meanest understanding that there are elements in the Democratic Party which need repression. On certain questions, notably those relating to the currency, the party in control of the House must pursue the policy of silence. We do not hear that any Republicans complain of not being recognized. But since the caucus cannot control mischief-making Democrats, the Democratic Speaker can, at least, close their mouths.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Since the fall of NAPOLEON, France has had a government which in name was republican, in outward form was republican, but which in its essence and spirit was neither republican nor monarchical. It was the government of a period of transition, which might in time give birth to a monarchy under a member of the house of Orleans, to an empire under a Bonapartist, or which might become a republic established by popular consent on definite fundamental laws. The leaning was in the direction of the latter so long as M. THIERS held the Presidency of the nation. With his resignation, and the elevation of Marshal MACMAHON, the Government received an impulse toward monarchy. His election brought into prominence the monarchical element among the ruling minds of France, and into the Cabinet Ministers whose political convictions were known to be in favor of a monarchy. For a long time the National Assembly elected during the war period hesitated as to the action it should take. The struggle of factions was intense, for the opponents of a republic were numerous and powerful, and they had the backing of the Ministerial Party. The large body of the middle classes were also distrustful of anything which looked toward establishing a republic, which in their minds was too intimately associated with the Commune. The struggle ended in the usual way. A compromise was agreed upon in the shaping of the new Constitution, and, this being adopted, the Assembly dissolved itself.

The Constitution provided for a National Legislature, to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Part of the Senators were to be elected for life, the remainder for terms of three, six, and nine years, to be settled by lot after the Senate should assemble. All subsequent elections for Senators to be for the long term. The Deputies were to be elected by universal suffrage for four years. The hope of the Ministerial and Monarchical Party—for they were really convertible terms—was placed in the Senate. An elaborate machinery was provided for its election, which removed the direct choice of the main body of Senators from the people, and this was relied on to secure a large majority of them for the Government. If this majority could be had, a permanent bulwark would be established against the aggressions of the Republican Party, and an obstacle, immovable by anything short of a revolution, would stand in the way of any measures a probably Radical Assembly might originate; while the Government would have the constitutional support of the Upper Chamber for all steps it might take toward merging the Republic in a monarchy. The elections for the Senate took place on the 16th of January, and the result was such as to totally disarrange all the calculations which had been made on the basis of the probable "conservatism" of that body. The Moderate Republicans were successful. They elected 167 of the 300 Senators, which gives them a clear majority; and beyond this, the minority of 133 is split up into numerous political factions irreconcilably opposed to each other, and probably incapable of presenting a united opposing front to any measure the Republican majority might devise. Thus the great anti-Republican weapon which the Government party had so carefully devised is turned against itself.

The one hope that remained to it was that the elections for the more popular branch of the Legislature might go in favor of the Government. They were ordered for the 20th inst., and there is every evidence that the ministers, with M. BUFFET at their head, strained official authority to its extreme limit to further the election of the official candidates, and more particularly in the rural districts. But the Government has been defeated, and the Moderate Republicans have secured another success. The latest returns indicate that of the 500 Deputies of which the Chamber will consist, probably 283 will be Republicans, the mass of them men of moderate views who will be likely to give a permanence and stability to the National Government which will secure the confidence of the nation. The Monarchist Party are despondent, and M. BUFFET has resigned. The new Cabinet will be headed by Mr. DUFAURE, a Republican of the Moderate school. To all intents and purposes, the form of the Government of France is now definitely settled. What the future will bring it would be premature to speculate upon, but so far as can be seen now, there is every reason to believe that a French republic will be a permanent feature in the political constitution of Europe. The legislative body which the Monarchists relied on to assist them in their designs has become the stronghold of the Republicans, and the Republic has less to fear from Legitimists or Imperialists than from the extreme section of the party which has made it. If it be ever overthrown, the work will be of their doing.

THE SICK POOR.

The report of the visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association presents the subject of the care of the City's sick poor in a perplexing light. For although the condition of our charity hospitals, as represented by the intelligent and impartial persons upon that committee, is deplorable, we confess at the outset that we cannot join in an unqualified verdict of censure either upon the public authorities or upon their subordinates in this regard. For much that is complained of by the committee, there are obvious remedies not difficult of application; and a neglect to apply them is a very grave reproach upon all who are responsible for the present condition of things, even at last upon the community, which, by its indifference or by the inadequacy of its forms of administration, permits the management of its benevolent institutions to remain in the hands of dishonest or incompetent persons. There is no excuse for a lack of sufficient surgical apparatus and other hospital appliances, for a scarcity of food, for a neglect of cleanliness, for injurious laxity of discipline; no defense whatever for the system of political appointments which places superintendents, orderlies, nurses, and other subordinate persons in positions which they are altogether unfit, either by nature or by training, to fill. All this must be changed, if we would relieve ourselves of just reproach upon our humanity, and even upon our intelligence. For it is undeniable that it all could be changed for the better in a week's time if the proper persons would set about it in a proper spirit. Who doubts for a moment that if our charity hospitals were placed, with the money that we spend yearly on them, in the hands of a person ordinarily honest and of fair administrative ability, or of a small board, say of three, responsible to such a person, they would soon become as creditable to us as they are now discreditable? That they are in the latter category is, then, evidence that we have not the honesty and the administrative ability at our command, or that having it, we fail to use it.

There is, however, another aspect of the case presented by this report, which should be considered in any discussion of the subject that it brings up. The committee complain that the patients in our hospitals are not comfortably clothed or provided with proper food. In certain respects, the complaint is doubtless just. Decency and comfort, according to a certain standard, and enough nourishing food, ought certainly to be supplied to the patients in these hospitals. But when we come to particulars, a difficulty arises as to the standard of comfort and decency and of proper nourishment, and the committee goes into particulars. We are told that "the breakfasts are poor, the special diet variable and insufficient," that "the stock of house linen and clothing is insufficient, and that at times there is an entire lack of soap." That there should be no soap has been cause of exclamation since the days when Dr. JOHNSON's "great she-bear poked his head into the window;" and seriously, the lack of this article is a deficiency for which there is no excuse. But we are inclined to think that of all the lacks it would be that which the patients would feel the least, even if they did not rejoice at it in their hearts. "What, wash my Julia!" was the exclamation of a Roman matron, of the modern Italian school, when her daughter was taken to a hospital and submitted to preliminary purification. The difficulty in our hospitals lies behind the lack of soap, and is to be found in the loose discipline and inferior standards of decency and comfort on the part of those in immediate control of the patients. And as to the insufficient breakfasts, we are told that "they consist chiefly of coffee, and tea, and bread." This is not a highly nourishing regimen; but the question arises, How shall it be changed? For unless we give our hospital patients—such of them as are not assigned to special diet—chops and steaks for breakfast, in addition to their coffee or tea or bread, we shall find *them* complaining bitterly. It would be well if cheap and nourishing food—oatmeal, hominy, and the like—could be substituted for the coffee, tea, and bread. But that would almost provoke rebellion. If the committee would investigate the subject a little, they would find that among the people who furnish the larger part of the patients in our hospitals, breakfasts of tea and bread are the rule, even in health and prosperity. They bring up their very children on bakers' bread and tea, with the addition of a little ham or beef, in either case fried into a stimulating frizzle of indigestibility. They will not eat oatmeal, hominy, or even potatoes, when they can possibly obtain anything else. They even eschew fresh fish; but they will eat fish once in a while in its more indigestible form, smoked or salted. Breakfasts of fresh meat are what they would like, and failing such they will cry out for fresh bread, with tea or coffee.

This point is merely an example of the difficulty of one part of the question of hospital economy. Visiting committees, or those who have not had the management or daily supervision of hospitals, know too little of the details of the matter, and are generally of a condition in life which makes them unable to look at it with anything like the patient's eyes. What seems to them the extreme of discomfort, or of meagre provision in food, may be something quite up to the patient's standard in health; and although what is necessary should be furnished, there is certainly a question as to how far the public alms is to raise the standard of supply to paupers above that with which they were probably contented before they fell into pauperism. Pauperism may not wisely be made an object of competitive struggle. But our presentation of the subject is made only with the purpose of showing that the management of our sick poor requires more direct and thorough means of reformation than can come from the censure of visiting committees of ladies and gentlemen. And it can never be other than it is, unless it is taken out of politics.

SEVEN DOLLARS A YEAR.

There are at least two women in Massachusetts who have proved that extravagance in dress is not an essential characteristic of womanhood. A Fitchburg newspaper is entitled to the credit of having discovered these remarkable women, and ascertained the exact cost of their recent clothing. One of them has spent but eleven dollars yearly in dress for several years, and the other, who is "a lady in high social position," asserts that her annual expenses for clothing, doctor's, and dentist's bills for the last eleven years have averaged less than seven dollars per annum. The latter is unquestionably the cheapest lady of whom the world has any knowledge, and if she is not exhibited at the Woman's Pavilion in Philadelphia next July, it will be because the managers of the Exhibition are sadly inefficient in the discovery of meritorious women.

Sneering deriders of women will probably assert that the mere fact of a woman having spent but $77 for clothes, medicines, and teeth in eleven consecutive years does not prove that she has not lived in the utmost luxury. Of course, it is possible that the lady in question bought a full complement of teeth more than eleven years since, and being careful not to allow the children to play with them, has had no subsequent need to employ a dentist's services. Similarly, she may have either enjoyed perfect health for eleven years last past, or she may have been the wife of an apothecary, and thus obtained her medicines free of cost. In either case she need not have incurred any doctor's bills. As to her hair, it is not impossible that she laid in a large supply at the same time that she purchased her teeth. One dozen "switches," the same number of sets of curls, and, say a gross of "rats" of assorted sizes, would probably be more than sufficient for any one lady's use for even a longer period than eleven years. To be sure, it is not the usual feminine custom to buy hair at wholesale and in large quantities, but our astute New-England woman might easily comprehend the saving which could be effected by such a measure. Finally, the misogynists may pretend that newly-married ladies are frequently in the possession of sufficient clothing to last them a lifetime, especially if a little skill and care are exerted in remodeling obsolete patterns of skirts and waists. Now that the vast skirts of the last decade have been succeeded by the narrow pulled-back skirts of the present day, nothing is easier than to put new girls—so to speak—into old dresses. Indeed, an economically-disposed woman can convert an old dress into two new ones for herself, and have enough remnants left to clothe a large number of children.

While it is thus clear that the New-England lady may have spent but $77 for clothing and dentist's and doctor's bills in eleven years, and yet presented as marked a contrast to the simplicity of the lilies of the field as did the ladies of Solomon's court, there is, nevertheless, no reason to believe that the lady discovered by the Fitchburg newspaper was guilty of any such hollow mockery. Until it is conclusively proved that she bought her hair at wholesale, and provided herself with an inexhaustible supply of clothes at least as far back as 1865, we should accept her statement in its literal meaning. How she apportioned the seven annual dollars which she spent among dress-makers, doctors, and dentists we can only surmise. Perhaps she bought four dollars' worth of calico at the beginning of each year and wore it for the following twelve months. Being thus provided with clothing, she would still have three dollars left for other purposes, and would be able to buy say a dollar's worth each of teeth, medicine, and hair-pins. Of course she would not be anxious to go into society arrayed exclusively in calico and hair-pins, and she could therefore dispense with shoes, bonnets, and cloaks by remaining constantly within doors. Thus we see that it is entirely within the bounds of possibility for a woman to spend upon the decoration and repair of her person not more than seven dollars per annum; and there is, therefore, no need that we should assume that the woman who claims to have achieved this feat is not entitled to full faith and credit.

Before the example of this economical woman is quoted—as it is sure to be—by every thoughtless man throughout the country as one which all good women should copy, she should be told that unless her economy was a matter of absolute necessity she is not entitled to the slightest praise. There is a great deal of nonsense talked and written about the alleged extravagance of women. As a rule, women are probably less foolishly extravagant than men, though they have far greater temptations to extravagance. It is part of a woman's duty to make herself beautiful, and she has no more right to deface her exterior with ugly garments than the tradesman has to paint his advertisements on the rocks of a picturesque landscape. Of course, when money is spent for dress which belongs to creditors, or which is needed for the support of a family, such extravagance is essentially dishonest, but when a woman who is not in abject poverty tries to dress on seven dollars per annum, she deserves to be upbraided as one who perverts the object of her creation, and becomes a stumbling-block and a reproach to her sex.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Kansas Senate has refused to entertain a proposition to re-establish capital punishment.

It is proposed in Wisconsin to take away the $2 *per diem* of jurors, to escape the evils of professional jurymen.

A Democratic paper out in Minnesota names Gov. Hendricks for President and Gen. Hancock for Vice President.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* does not believe that Judge Poland has the ghost of a chance of going again to Congress.

The West Virginia Republican State Convention is to be held in Clarksburg, on Thursday, May 11, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Maryland Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the National Convention and nominate electors, is to be held in Frederick, on Thursday, May 4.

A Democratic member of the State Legislature is credited with saying that, though a friend of Gov. Tilden, he feels confident that he could not again be elected Governor if he were a candidate.

The Mobile *Register*, a Democratic paper, appeals to the Legislature of Alabama to give the State a fair, honest, and effective Registration law. Without one it thinks Democratic supremacy will be endangered.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* sets aside Gov. Hendricks, and labels him "a sly, slippery, shuffling, negative, indeterminate sort of politician, who is not embarrassed by convictions on any of the great issues of the day."

A New-Orleans paper is laboring to convince the Louisiana Democrats that the Northern Democrats cannot afford to go out of their way to aid them in their local difficulties, and that the best thing for them to do is to make combinations which will divide the colored vote.

The Hatfield, Mass., correspondent has this good word for Judge Billings: "Edward C. Billings, who has recently been confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of Louisiana, in place of Judge Durell, is brother of Isaac W. and George Billings, of Deerfield, and Samuel P. Billings, of Hatfield. Their father was Hon. Israel Billings, long a prominent citizen of Hatfield. Those best acquainted with Judge Billings consider him every way qualified for his new station."

The West Virginia Republican State Committee announces that it will call a second State Convention late in the Summer, at which it will hope to meet all, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are in favor of making such changes in the laws as time and experience have shown necessary; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of official corruption, and who are in favor of retrenchment and economy in the administration of State affairs.

Mr. David A. Wells declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of Connecticut. He takes the occasion, however, to say that the old and fundamental principles of Democracy, as he understands them, are mainly these: Hard Money, (spelled with a big H and capitals throughout,) taxation for revenue purposes only, and such a restriction on the powers of the Federal Government that it shall neither do nor propose to do for the people anything which the people are willing and able to do for themselves. If these are the principles which the Democratic Party propose to recognize, maintain, and adhere to, he adds, "then count me in, first, last, and always, as a Democrat."

OBITUARY.

AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT.

The death of this distinguished French printer and publisher was announced in a cable dispatch from Paris yesterday. The biography of any member of the publishing family of Didot necessarily involves a history of the great printing business which has been conducted by members of the family in Paris during more than a century and a half. As supplemental to their printing establishment, paper-mills and type foundries were established, in which the rarest kinds of paper and types were made. The firm was originally established in 1713, by Francis Didot, who was the publisher of some noted works, and was chosen Syndic of the Association of Booksellers of that day. The business thus early established was increased under the management of his two sons, Francois Ambroise and Pierre Francois, who succeeded their father, and carried the firm forward to the beginning of the present century. Particular attention was paid by them to the printing business, and Francois Ambroise established paper mills at Essonne, near Paris, while Pierre Francois made such improvements in the casting of types in his foundry that his books became celebrated for beauty and correctness. Among the standard publications of the Didots, the *Collection d'Artois* and the *Collection des Classiques Français*, printed in quarto, octavo, and octodecimo, by order of Louis XVI., are still highly prized. Henri Didot, a type-founder, the son of Pierre Didot, made microscopical types, from which he printed some small volumes that were rare curiosities. Another son of Pierre was a paper manufacturer. The sons of Francois Ambroise succeeded their father in the publishing business about the beginning of the Revolution, and became noted as the publishers of the *Editions du Louvre*, of the classic French and Latin writers. In order to supply the demands of general readers for cheaper and yet correct editions of their publications, Firmin, the son of Francois Ambroise, revived stereotyping and brought the process almost to perfection, and translated Virgil's "Bucolics" and Theocritus' "Idyls." In 1827 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The Ambroise Firmin whose death is just announced was a son of Firmin, and was born in 1790, and, with his brother Hyacinthe, born in 1794, succeeded their father in the publishing business. Their noted publications include: *Monuments de l'Egypte et de la Nubie*, by Champollion the younger; *Voyage de Jacquemont dans l'Inde*; *Expédition Scientifique des Français en Morée*; the *Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ* of Henry Stephens, and a cheap edition of the Greek writers. Their editions of the French classics were valuable, and they also published works of useful information, which were remarkable for cheapness and accuracy. The present generation of Didots will be represented in the great publishing-house by Alfred and Paul, the sons of the deceased and his brother, who have already shared the responsibilities and management of the great house.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN INCIDENTS.

The Manchester *Mirror* says: "A certain Democratic physician, who practices not a thousand miles from Manchester, last week called upon a poor family in Auburn, the head of which votes the Republican ticket, and informed him that if he would vote the Democratic ticket this Spring he (the doctor) would doctor him and all his family a year for nothing. The voter replied that, though times were hard, he and his family desired to live a while longer, and therefore preferred some other physician."

The Nashua *Telegraph* tells this: "In one of the large manufacturing towns of this State the proprietor of a large manufactory was a candidate for a local office at the last election. In his employ was a Republican, who voted that ticket as usual at the last election. His employer was defeated, as the town went Republican for the first time in many years. He immediately visited the wrath of his disappointment on his Republican employe, who was immediately discharged. For a year nearly this Republican has supported himself, an aged father, and his own little family on his precarious earnings, amounting to about one hundred dollars. A few days ago destitution and suffering drove him to a reluctant determination. He applied to his old employer for work, and the only condition on which he could obtain it was a pledge to vote the Democratic ticket. He took counsel of a friend, who relates the facts to us, and under the necessities of the case, which the friend could not relieve, he advised him to give the pledge, keep it like a man, and save himself from further want and suffering. The Republican gave the pledge, but the facts leaking out and becoming known in the town, created so much indignation that the manufacturer called the trade off until after election."

THE WADDY THOMPSON CASE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Brown rendered a decision in the Waddy Thompson habeas corpus case, holding that the writ of replevin under which he obtained the goods were fraudulent and void, and the case should be laid before the next Grand Jury for this district, and the District Attorney was directed to see this done, provided no action be taken on any indictment until Thompson shall have been discharged by the State Court. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of this county, but he prayed for an appeal to the United States Circuit Court, which was granted, upon his giving an appeal bond in the sum of [illegible], which he is trying to do.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BOSTON FORGER.

WINSLOW FURTHER REMANDED BY THE LONDON POLICE MAGISTRATE TO AWAIT THE EXTRADITION PAPERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought up at the Bow Street Police Court, at 12 o'clock to-day. Col. W. H. Cheesebrough, the Second Secretary of the American Legation, read a telegram from the American Secretary of State, stating that an officer with the proper papers had sailed from the United States on Saturday last, and he therefore asked for the remand of Winslow for another eight days. Winslow then asked leave to speak, which was accorded to him. He said when his family were at Rotterdam, all their money, consisting of about one thousand five hundred pounds, was taken from them, except $100. The only money he himself possessed was $35. Consequently, he was unable to employ counsel. His wife and family were in great distress, and were strangers in England. The American Consul at Birmingham was the only person in England he had ever seen before. The prison regulations permitted him to see only one person daily, and then only through a grating within the hearing of other prisoners. He understood that prisoners having counsel were permitted to see them in a private room in the presence of an officer. As he was not able to hire a solicitor, and his wife being the only means of hearing and communicating about the case, he requested the Justice, Sir Thomas Henry, to permit him to see his wife and one other member of his family in the same manner daily. He had no secrets that he objected to an officer's hearing, but he was unwilling to discuss the case in the presence of other prisoners. Sir Thomas promised to write to the Visiting Justices, who controlled the prison, (the House of Detention at Clerkenwell,) and recommend them to grant the application. Winslow then asked permission to see his wife and family, who were in waiting, in a private room of the court. The request was granted. He then asked to be remanded for a shorter period than eight days on the chance of the officer's arriving sooner than was anticipated. After consulting with Col. Cheesebrough Sir Thomas Henry said this would be useless, and remanded the prisoner until Thursday, the 2d of March, at noon. Winslow spoke well and coolly, though he looks sallow and ill. His wife and sister look careworn and depressed, though the son is cheerful. Col. Cheesebrough says there are no new developments in the case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER—A DISABLED VESSEL IN PORT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—An election for Member of the House of Commons took place to-day for East Suffolk, to fill the vacancy made by the succession to the peerage of Viscount Mahon, the late member. Lieut. Col. Barne, the Conservative candidate, was elected.

It now seems that the Mrs. Green who lost her life in the Strathclyde disaster was the niece and not the daughter of Dion Boucicault.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The American schooner Adelia S. Hills, Capt. Gregory, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, before reported spoken dismasted, has arrived at this port.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET REORGANIZATION NOT YET DECIDED ON.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The *Soleil* to-day says the Cabinet will probably be modified as follows: M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Pothuau, Minister of Marine; M. Casimir-Perier or M. Renault, Minister of the Interior. Gen. Cissey, as Minister of War, will probably retain his portfolio, as will also the Duc Decazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Wallon as Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Caillaux as Minister of Public Works. The Ministry of Agriculture is undetermined.

President MacMahon has postponed his decision in regard to the formation of a new Ministry until after the second ballotings are had next Sunday. It appears to be understood that as soon as these ballotings are decided all the Ministers will resign. M. Buffet, the Minister of the Interior, however, insists upon resigning immediately. The *Official Journal* to-morrow will announce the resignation of M. Buffet, and the appointment of M. Dufaure as Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. The Republicans favor the election of M. Grévy to the Presidency of the Chamber.

THE LATEST REPORTS OF THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs at 1 A. M.:

M. Dufaure has been appointed Vice President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Buffet. The Vicompte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has tendered his resignation, but will remain at his post until a successor is appointed. The resignation of M. Desjardins, Under Secretary of State, has been accepted. No appointment will be immediately made to fill his place. It is stated that President MacMahon has agreed to accept all the men with whom the future head of the Cabinet has been able to agree on a programme, reserving only for his personal choice the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST POSITION IN THE NORTH—DON CARLOS PRESENT.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The Carlists are now concentrated—a part at Alsasua and a part at Zumarraga. Don Carlos himself is with the former body. The son of the Carlist Gen. Elio was killed in the engagement at Penaplata.

It is officially announced that a council of Generals has been held in the north, at which King Alfonso presided. The council decided to attack the Carlists on all sides. Gen. Primo de Rivera is marching against Zumarraga. The fortifications near Estella have been destroyed.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 23.—King Alfonso will remain here a few days. It is said the ex-Queen Isabella will reach the frontier on Friday or Saturday next. A Carlist force is concentrating at Goizueta in a strong position, commanding the road to Navarre. The Carlists are also concentrated at Lecumberri, to the north-west of Pamplona. Don Carlos has taken refuge in the Olzama Valley, to the east of Lecumberri.

THE CARLISTS SUPPOSED TO HAVE DISBANDED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the Spanish Ambassador has left for the Spanish frontier to meet King Alfonso. The *Moniteur* states that the Carlists are so utterly dispersed that the Alfonsists have been obliged to telegraph to Paris for news of their whereabouts. The *Moniteur* believes the Carlists, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle, have disbanded and resumed their peaceful occupations.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND THE NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Morning Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I hear that the appointment of Count De Stolberg Wernigerode to the Vienna Ambassadorship has made such an impression that Prince Bismarck would like to regard him as the successor to the Chancellorship."

COUNT ARNIM'S SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the *Post*, from Berlin, says the court has allowed Count Von Arnim three weeks' respite on account of his health. At the end of that time he is required to surrender himself, and serve his term of imprisonment.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE PORTE TO SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO—AMNESTY OFFERED TO INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Vienna special has the following: "A semi-official communication from Constantinople announces that Turkey has sent an ultimatum to Servia and Montenegro, demanding the recall of their subjects from the insurgent ranks within a month; otherwise the Porte will occupy both principalities." The story is denied from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—The Sultan has signed an irad granting amnesty to all insurgents who return to their homes within a month. The Government announces that it will have all their houses and churches which were destroyed rebuilt at its own cost, and will furnish the insurgents the means of resuming their usual avocations. The authorities on the frontier are ordered to acquaint the insurgents of the imperial decree and afford them the necessary facilities for returning to their homes.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The *Presse* says that there are 28,000 Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia, and they are resolved rather to starve than to return to their homes. Two British men-of-war are cruising off the Dalmatian coast.

CENTRAL ASIA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS WARMLY WELCOMED IN KHOKAND.

TASHKEND, Feb. 23.—The Russian troops under Gen. Scobelef entered Khokand on Tuesday, and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who expressed great satisfaction at the announcement of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia.

HAYTI.

PURCHASE OF A STEAMER AT JAMAICA BY THE INSURGENTS—FINANCIAL PANIC IMMINENT.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Jamaica advices of yesterday state that the condition of affairs in Hayti is alarming. The revolutionists have purchased the steamer Octavia, taken in ammunition, and sailed from Jamaica for Port-au-Prince. President Domingue has ordered the Cuban refugees to quit the country within thirty hours, on penalty of being delivered up to the Spanish gun-boats. A monetary panic is imminent. The bills of exchange of large houses on New-York have been returned protested.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

NEW BILLS RELATING TO RAILROAD CORPORATIONS, PAWNBROKERS, AND SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The lower branch of the Legislature reassembled this evening and transacted a great deal of routine business. In Committee of the Whole the bill which reduces the salaries of the heads of departments and other officials in New-York City was taken up and debated at considerable length and then progressed. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Englehart, which aims to prevent the assumption of false names by persons convicted of crime. A somewhat remarkable bill was introduced by Mr. Forster. It provides that railroad corporations organized under the laws of other States shall be authorized to purchase and hold real estate for building purposes in New-York City. In answer to a resolution of the House Controller Green sent in a communication regarding the pay of persons employed by the City. Mr. Bradley, of Kings, will to-morrow introduce a bill to regulate and define the duties of pawnbrokers in the State of New-York. It increases the license fee to $500, requires pawn-brokers to make weekly reports of property received by them, which report is to be examined by the chief police officers of the city in which it is made. The bill further prohibits pawnbrokers from receiving goods from minors. The Secretary of State and Controller to-day awarded the contract for printing the session laws to Van Benthuysen, of this city. Ex-Senator Bleecker Banks was among the defeated bidders.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE RAILROAD TAX BILL PASSED—NO GENERAL LAW REQUIRED FOR CITIES—THE ERIE RAILROAD AND DISTRICT COURT BILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876.

The houses held only a morning session to-day. In the Senate the bill providing that foreclosure suits in New-Jersey against foreign railroad companies shall keep pace with the foreclosure in the parent State—introduced for the benefit of the Erie Railway Company—was called up on its second reading. Senator Abbett objected that the bill exempts the company or companies buying under the foreclosure from tax under the State laws, and he asked time to examine the bill further, and it was laid over. Senator Magie's bill establishing District Courts in cities having over fifteen thousand population, and vesting in them the powers now resting with the Justices of the Peace, was called up. Senator Abbett made an effort to have it amended so as to exempt the cities of Hudson County from its operation. Senator Magie opposed, and the matter went over.

In the House of Assembly the Joint Committees, bill imposing a half per cent. tax on railroad property in the State was passed without debate by a vote of 37 to 18. The general law governing Sheriffs, and that governing Coroners, were also passed. The bill awarding the contracts for the State printing was amended so as to reduce the allowances by twenty-five per cent., and ordered to a third reading.

Some time ago the House passed a concurrent resolution calling upon Attorney General Vanatta to supply them with his opinion as to whether the Legislature can constitutionally amend the charters of cities, or whether they must, under the recently adopted amendments, pass a general law for the government of municipalities. The Attorney General sent in his answer to-day. He agrees on that point substantially with Gov. Bedle, holding that the Constitution does not require general laws, but that the charter amendments must not violate any of the provisions of the Constitution declaring what obnoxious features—such as legislative commissions—shall not be embodied in such charters. The Attorney General says, however, that the question is one for the courts. The Joint Conference Committee recently decided, in order to avoid all constitutional objections, to draft a general law for the government of cities.

The houses convened in joint meeting to-day. The principal business that they expected to transact was the choice of gentlemen to fill vacancies in the Jersey City commissions, but Senator Abbett raised the point of order that the houses having been called into joint meeting for a special purpose the filling of local offices in Jersey City was not in order. President Sewell declared the point well taken, and the joint meeting adjourned for two weeks. The selections for the Jersey City commissions had been made in caucus, and were as follows: To fill vacancies in the Police Board, Andrew Steenken, William Keeney, and Commissioner Neilson; in the Fire Board, Walter Long, Samuel Stilsing, and Jacob Van Reyper, and in the Board of Works, ex-Alderman Ege and Commissioner Lee.

SCHOONER SUNK.

The schooner John Samuels, lumber laden, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, went ashore at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday on Marcus' Hook Bar, and keeled over and sunk. The crew were saved.

THE VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Veterans' National Committee met to-night and organized by the election of Gen. Charles B. Brayton temporary Chairman. The several vacancies in the membership of the National Committee were filled by the names of prominent soldiers and sailors throughout the country. A committee, composed of Gen. Rutherford Clayton Robinson, Judge Snell, and Col. Dudley, was appointed to prepare a call for a National Convention of Veterans, to be held in September, at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LATE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, in presenting the proceedings of the Bar in relation to the death of the late Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Attorney General Pierrepont addressed the court as follows:

May it please your Honors, when an eminent citizen of the Republic, whose eminence has been achieved by an honorable career in the public service, in professional life, or in the less conspicuous but not less useful walks of private benevolence, dies, it is fit that some public notice be taken of the event, and that some permanent record be made, to encourage and inspire those who are to come after us. Reverdy Johnson, who recently departed, full of years and of honors, was during a long period one of the most eminent lawyers of this country, and one of the very foremost counselors of this high court. He held with distinguished ability and honor respectively the great offices of Minister to England, Senator, and Attorney General of the United States. He has left a fame and an honored memory of which his descendants and his country may be justly proud. The Bar of the Supreme Court met to do honor to his name, and passed the resolutions which I now have the honor to read:

Resolved, That the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States has received with deep sorrow the intelligence of the death of Reverdy Johnson, for more than half a century an eminent and honored practitioner in this court.

Resolved, That the memory of Mr. Johnson deserves to be cherished by the Bar, as most honorable to the profession of which he was a distinguished member, as dear to the court which has benefited by his great contributions to the science of jurisprudence, and as valuable to the Republic, in whose service, as citizen, Attorney General, Senator, and diplomatist, he was wise and faithful.

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to communicate these resolutions to the court, and to move that they be entered on record, and

Resolved, That they be communicated to the family of Mrs. Johnson, with the expression of the earnest condolence of the bar.

I ask your honors to receive this tribute to the memory of a great lawyer and an eminent public man, and to order these resolutions to be entered in the permanent records of this court.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite then replied as follows:

"The court gives its ready assent to the sentiments so well expressed in the resolutions of the Bar. Mr. Johnson was admitted to practice here on the 1st day of March, 1824. The first case in which he appeared as counsel was that of Brown versus The State of Maryland, argued and decided at the January Term, 1827. Associated with him was the late Chief Justice Taney, and opposed were the then Attorney General, Mr. Wirt, and Mr. Meredith, all names familiar in history. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, and it stands to-day as a monument marking the boundary line between the powers of the United States under the Constitution on the one side, and those of the States on the other. From the commencement of his practice here until his death, Mr. Johnson was extensively employed, with scarcely an interruption, in the most important causes. He was always welcome as an advocate, for he was always instructive. His friendship for the court was open, cordial, and sincere. We mourn his loss, both as counselor and friend. The request of the Bar is cheerfully acceded to. The resolutions are received in the same spirit they have been presented, and the Clerk will cause them to be entered upon the records of the court."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Minister Schenck writes to his confidential friend, a near relative, residing in Dayton, that he has not resigned, and does not contemplate resigning.

Frank Thomas, aged fifteen years, committed suicide at his father's residence in Philadelphia Tuesday evening. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A frame mill in Olneyville, R. I., occupied by E. P. Chapin, for the manufacture of silk ribbons, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is $15,000; insured.

Burchard & Mills, general merchants, of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., failed Tuesday, for $25,000. Their assets are from fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars.

The American House, Boston, one of the leading hotels there, was sold yesterday under a mortgage foreclosure. Henry C. Brooks was the purchaser at $210,000.

Noah Pease and wife, of Ellington, Conn., aged eighty-four and eighty-five years respectively, died yesterday at the same moment, and will be buried together to-morrow.

Hon. Giles M. Benedict, Railroad Commissioner for the Town of Thompson, N. Y., died suddenly at his residence in Monticello, N. Y., on Monday, at the age of seventy.

In view of the suspicious circumstances connected with the recent burning of the residence of E. D. Winslow, the Underwriters offer $1,000 reward for the detection of the parties guilty of firing it.

Yesterday the Massachusetts House Committee on the Judiciary heard the petition of James Parton for special legislation to legalize his marriage. Mr. Parton was heard in his own behalf, and the hearing closed.

The committee appointed by Gen. Hancock to arrange for the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac have designated Philadelphia as the place, and the 6th day of June as the time, for holding the reunion this year.

A dispatch received yesterday states that the bark Colomo, of Boston, Capt. Howes, from Liverpool, for San Francisco, had put into Callao, Jan. 23, on account of the insanity of the Captain, who would be sent home to the care of his friends.

An explosion of sulphur occurred yesterday morning at King & Co.'s colliery, at Llewellyn, Penn., which killed Adam Sherman and fatally injured John Harris. It is thought the sulphur was ignited by the lamps which the miners were carrying.

In the hearing at Pottsville, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday morning, of Munley and McAllister, charged with the murder of Wren and Sanger, mine bosses of Heaton & Co., at Raven Run, in September last, both the prisoners were identified and remanded to jail.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the sleeping-car Texas, attached to a train from Louisville for Memphis, was discovered to be on fire just before reaching Galloway's, and by the time the train could be stopped the flames had gained such headway that the passengers were barely able to escape with their lives, leaving their clothing and light baggage behind, which, together with the car, were entirely consumed. Many of the passengers, including some ladies, arrived at Memphis with nothing on but their underclothing.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—1 A. M.—Light rains have occasionally fallen from Florida to Southern Louisiana, and light snow from Michigan to the northern portion of the Middle and Eastern States. High barometer, very cold and generally clear weather have extended south and eastward from the north-west to the Southern and Middle States. Brisk and high north-westerly winds have preceded them, and are now prevailing from North Carolina to Maine. Falling barometer, south to east winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather are reported from the North-west. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued falling, and the Mississippi nearly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising and high barometer, fresh and brisk north-west to north-east winds, colder and clear weather will prevail, succeeded in latter by rising temperature.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys falling barometer, easterly or southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed by light snows in the northern portions.

In the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, rising and high barometer, brisk and high west to north winds, diminishing in force, decidedly cold and clear weather, succeeded Thursday afternoon or night in first two districts by southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will continue falling.

THE COLD SNAP.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23—Midnight.

The reports received by the Signal Service Bureau in this City to-night show that the cold weather experienced here extends very generally throughout the country. At Albany the thermometer stood at zero; Boston, zero; Burlington, Vt., 2° below; Eastport, 10° below; Kingston, Canada, 6° below; Montreal, 7° below; Mount Washington, 35° below, and the wind blowing 102 miles per hour; Portland, 3° below; Quebec, 14° below; New-York, 10° above; Philadelphia, 13° above; Norfolk, 22° above; New-London, 9° above; Washington, 15° above; Buffalo, 7° above; Chicago, 22° above; Cincinnati, 23° above; Charleston, 47° above; Galveston, 55° above; Jacksonville, 54° above; St. Louis, 28° above.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	35°	29°	3:30 P. M.	52°	16°
6 A. M.	36°	18°	6 P. M.	50°	13°
9 A. M.	40°	15°	9 P. M.	43°	11°
12 M.	47°	17°	12 P. M.	44°	11°

Average temperature yesterday .... 16¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 43⅜°

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER'S ADDRESS—PRESIDENT GRANT NOT ON TRIAL—A STRONG APPEAL FOR CONVICTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—To-day may be characterized as having been the great day of the Babcock trial, if the greatness thereof is to be judged by the number of people who endeavored to obtain admission to the court-room. The fact that it was the last day of the trial induced a vast throng to be on hand at an early hour, and all day the streets around the court building were crowded with people who, disappointed in getting within hearing distance, occupied themselves in discussing the various features of the case and the prospective result.

District Attorney Dyer began his speech at 10:30, continuing until 12, when the court took a recess until 2 P. M. At that hour the speaker resumed, concluding at 5:30. Although Dyer has neither the legal ability nor general culture possessed by any of the other lawyers on either side, yet his speech was looked forward to as the most important to be made in the case, a circumstance due to his powerful personal influence with country juries. To his power in this respect is attributed much of the success achieved in the whisky cases heretofore tried. For this reason he was listened to with the intensest degree of attention, and the effect upon the jury diligently watched, especially by the lawyers for the defense. The speech was interspersed with amusing anecdotes told at the expense of the defense, the jurors showing their interest by laughing heartily. Judge Porter is credited with saying to-night that though Broadhead's was confessedly the ablest argument Dyer's will have far more influence with the jury. There is now the utmost anxiety to know what the instructions of the court to the jury will be. It is admitted on all sides that everything depends upon this. Judge Dillon will commence reading his instructions at 10 A. M. As they are very long, and as counsel on both sides will submit requests for a good deal of special instruction favorable to their respective sides, it is quite certain that it will be late in the afternoon before the case is given to the jury. Judge Dillon intimated enough to-day to justify an authoritative statement to the effect that he will practically instruct the jury to disregard the testimony of Everest. This instruction will be given upon the ground that when the prosecution offered to prove by Everest that he mailed for Joyce, addressed to Babcock, a letter containing a five hundred dollar bill, the District Attorney promised to prove the receipt of the letter by Babcock, and that the prosecution having failed to prove its receipt, and the defense, on the other hand, proving by Magill that such a letter had been withdrawn from the mail box, the evidence of Everest must be stricken from the records and ignored in considering a verdict.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

District Attorney Dyer commenced the closing argument in the Babcock case at 10:30 this morning before a crowded court-room.

At the outset he referred to his conduct of the office since he assumed it nine months ago, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as prosecutor of the Whisky Ring. He disclaimed the idea that he had been led into the prosecution of any innocent man, and told the jury that he appeared without malice or other intention than the representative of the whole people to prosecute great wrongs. The case he characterized as a most remarkable one, and the course of the defense as still more remarkable. He accused Judge Porter of trying to drag the President into the case needlessly and groundlessly, and said the President's deposition is before the jury; he has been examined as any other witness has been examined, and I shall comment on his testimony as I would on that of any other witness; but when a gentleman, for a purpose of his own, represents the President as on trial, I don't intend that the red flag that he has thus flaunted in my face shall be followed to battle. As well might he have said the President was on trial when John McDonald was being tried, or when any other of these conspirators were before the court. At some length Col. Dyer attempted to show that this point was used by the defense to influence the Republicans on the jury, and then continued: I do not intend that the adroitness of the gentleman shall put me in the attitude of assailing the Administration. I intend to bring this defendant from behind the back of the President, where they have tried to place him, and I intend that he shall stand on his own merits in this case, and that they shall not wring a verdict from this jury by pretending the President is on trial. When or by whom of the prosecution has the President been assailed? Col. Broadhead has not done it in his argument; I did not do it in my opening, and yet for an hour yesterday Judge Porter stood here and defended the President. Sensible and wise as they say Gen. Grant is, he will not thank the gentleman for dragging him into this case in this manner. What motive should actuate me in attacking the President? There is not a man on that jury or within the sound of my voice who does not know I am a Republican. Why should I assault Gen. Grant? I voted in both national conventions for his nomination for the Presidency, and at the polls I voted for his election; nine months ago he signed the commission which entitles me to speak here to-day; but I don't intend Gen. Babcock, the private secretary to the President, shall escape because he is the private secretary. I would try him as I would try Bassett, or McFall, or McDonald, or Joyce. The gentlemen know there is no malice in me toward the defendant. I never spoke to him before last October. But when I saw the evidence against him, was I to struggle to smother it because he was a Republican, and I was a Republican, and the President and Secretary were Republicans? Col. Dyer then drew a comparison between the manner in which the defense seemed to assail the Gaugers and underlings, and the manner in which those in whose hands lay the removing power were protected. Noticing Judge Porter's remarks on the press and public opinion, the speaker said they were terribly afraid of public clamor, but what have you to do with that? They abuse the newspapers from one end of the land to the other, but what is that to you? You are here to try this case on the evidence which has been presented to you. Proceeding to his next point, the District Attorney said it was an amusing defense which Judge Porter made. He stands up and applauds the President for an hour, and then eulogizes Andy Johnson, who is dead and gone; he applauds Gen. Grant, thinking to strike some of you who are Republicans, and then he turns round and praises Andrew Johnson, thinking to please some of you who didn't believe Johnson should be impeached. Now, I don't know from the speech of the gentleman from New-York whether he was for Grant or for Johnson; it reminds me of the old rhyme I have heard all my life, "He wired in and wired out, leaving the jury still in doubt whether the lawyer who made the track was going north or coming back." Now I don't know what the gentleman thinks, but when the President reads what Gen. Broadhead has said and when he reads what I said in my opening, and, finally, what the gentleman for the defense said, he will not thank the gentleman for bringing him to the front in this prosecution, and putting Gen. Babcock behind. Unable to meet the evidence, he stands out to defend Gen. Grant, when no word has been said against him. Premising that I intend no disrespect to the President—for some of his friends seem to think he must be taken care of, while I think he can take care of himself—I will say this defense reminds me of an eminent doctor, who, having been called to attend a lady in confinement, met a neighbor next day and was asked how the patient was doing. "The child is dead," the doctor replied, "the mother will die, but, with the help of the Lord, I think I can save the old man." Col. Dyer then dwelt on other matters which he claimed had been dragged into the case in the argument for the defense, but which were wholly foreign to it. The jury had nothing to do with the opinions of counsel as to the cases of Joyce, McDonald, Avery, and McKee. He asserted that he was acting with the Republican Party in attempting to crush out wrongs and frauds, and quoted the President's language to show that he was acting in harmony with the Administration, "Let no guilty man escape." Col. Dyer then passed to an examination of the evidence, in reply to Mr. Storrs' argument. Mr. Storrs had congratulated the jury that a new era of justice was dawning, and the speaker took occasion to repeat the congratulation. He was proud that an era had dawned through the sufferings of the public when men of position, high or low, could be brought before twelve good and honorable men, and made to answer for their wrong-doings. The gentleman had pleaded most touchingly the home associations of the defendant in his behalf, but the gentleman had forgotten that Fitzroy and the rest had associations just as dear to them; that around their hearthstones clustered their little children praying the Great Being to save their father from the inexorable law. Let the rule be universally applied or not at all. But these considerations were not for the jury. The vindication of the law was the only protection for their hearthstones and those of their neighbors. The gentlemen had gone to great length to declare that they had not been technical in their defense, but that it was the prosecution which was technical, and in support of this they instanced two objections made by the latter. One of these was to the introduction of the Hoge letters. That objection was not intended to exclude the letters, but to compel them, as they well knew, to put upon the stand the man who got these letters from Bingham, for he was at that very time sitting in the room. The objection to the introduction of the letters from Babcock to Joyce was not to exclude them, but was to compel them to place upon the stand Gov. Fletcher, counsel for Joyce, that his testimony might show that the intimacy which existed between Babcock and Joyce in 1871-2-3-4, was not surrendered by the latter's conviction, and that Joyce still took the interest of a friend in him, and sent to his counsel those letters as a means of defense. It was desired to show that these conspirators were disposed to save their friend in order that he might lend them, in return, a helping hand in their misfortune. But where were the letters that passed between these men after 1873, at the time when the defendant was proved to have been a member of the conspiracy? Joyce was as genial and pleasant a friend then as before, and was it not nonsense to say that there was no further correspondence? The gentleman asked why the prosecution had not produced that correspondence. Because the prosecution had not those intimate relations with Joyce that the defendant had and Judge Krum had, and consequently could not secure those letters, as the defense could if they chose. It was necessary to the safety of the conspiracy that some one be secured to manage the thing from above, or at Washington. The President was only a man, with a man's likes and dislikes. No fault could be found with him for the faith which he expressed in Babcock. It would be a shame if he were to declare that he had kept as his private secretary a man in whom he did not have faith; but so had he faith in McDonald, yet that did not prove McDonald's innocence. Why, then, should it prove that Babcock was not a party to the frauds? The speaker now proceeded to read the telegrams which passed between Babcock and Joyce, showing the relation between question and answer, and commenting on the necessity for the use of selections from the rogues' vocabulary, and for fictitious signatures. Arriving at the subject of the transfer of Supervisors, he set forth the great solicitude which Babcock manifested in that matter; it was a solicitude which prompted him to resort to extraordinary means to accomplish a defeat of the order, which prompted him to apply to Douglass and Rogers a most powerful argument in the shape of a prophecy of disaster to them. Douglass was anxiously cherishing a hope of promotion to a Federal Judgeship, and Rogers was in consequence entertaining aspirations to secure Douglass' position. Babcock knew this, and he knew that a prediction that they would ruin their prospects by insisting on that order was the most potent argument he could advance, and was calculated to frighten them out of their boots. Can anybody accept the gauzy theory that Babcock took such pains to impress upon them their danger through motives of friendship for them, especially when Joyce characterized them to Babcock as "the enemy?" It is said that Babcock did not exert influence with the President, and in support of this the President's deposition was quoted. Possibly he never did speak to the President about it, but does not every sensible man know that the strongest influence could be brought to bear upon the President indirectly, and in just such a manner as it is proved that Babcock did adopt? The effect of Babcock's efforts was manifest in that dispatch to McDonald declaring that the order was only temporary. Joyce's keen Irish eye recognized this as a weakness, and he telegraphed to Babcock: "We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things." Does any sensible man believe that that dispatch was the first communication on this subject between these two? Does not the dispatch show on its very face that there was a mutual understanding that "the enemy" were the officers who were trying to protect the revenues of the Government? This was no occasion to discuss whether or not the President was influenced solely by the arguments of Tutton, but it was the right of an American citizen to consider whether, if such arguments had under like circumstances been presented to him, he would be convinced and have taken the course of the President. The President does not admit that Babcock had protested against raids here on the ground that they should be made, if at all, by men of unquestioned honesty. Is it not apparent that this protest was insincere, when we reflect that there never had been, and is not now, the slightest cloud of suspicion on the character of Brooks, the man who was to have charge of the raid out of which this protest grew? Babcock had no suspicion of him; Douglass had no suspicion of him; Rogers fully trusted him, and subsequent developments go to prove that that trust was well founded. McDonald, in opposition to the transfer, had used the argument that it would hurt the party. This is the cry of every public thief that was ever caught, and the speaker was glad that at last it had been unavailing. Joyce and McDonald had appealed to party to protect them, and Babcock now tries to find protection behind the President. Party could not save Joyce and McDonald, and the refuge which Babcock had taken would not save him.

Col. Dyer then went into a close analysis of all the telegrams and letters offered in evidence, placing them in their proper relations with each other, explaining under what circumstances they were sent, the objects to be attained in sending them, and drawing the conclusion therefrom that Babcock was not only clearly guilty of connection with the conspiracy, but that he was in frequent correspondence by mail with Joyce and McDonald during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, although no letters had been brought out to prove it. The nature of some of the dispatches, however, and the peculiar circumstances under which they were sent made it clear to him that letters had passed between these parties, in the light of which the blind expressions and allusions in them were understood. The following illustrates Col. Dyer's style of argument at times:

"It is all well enough, after Joyce has been sent to the Penitentiary, to lay McDonald's sins on his shoulders; after McDonald has been committed, to say he and Joyce did it, and then, as they are convicted, one by one, to say Joyce, McDonald, Avery, and McKee, did it, but that this defendant didn't. That is all very well, and I have heard it before, but it won't work in this case, unless the jury is made of different material from the others. The President is Commander and Chief of the Army and Navy. Suppose a subordinate officer should be indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Government, would he write to the President to ascertain what order he was going to issue? No. Yet they pretend that Joyce and McDonald, writing to the Executive Mansion to the President's private secretary for information of the coming of agents to this district was regular routine business and all proper. But as it is not, and if it were would it be necessary to write under fictitious names? He then showed by the President's deposition that this secret and covert correspondence was unknown to the President, and therefore Babcock never had any authority from him to send these dispatches. And yet they say Gen. Babcock's prosecution here is an attempt to blacken the name of the President. If the President would know his best friends and the best friends of this whole country, all such attempts as these to turn him from these prosecutions would fall harmless. Judge Porter explained the sending of letters by the defendant to McDonald under cover to Major Grimes by saying he had a right to do so, that McDonald was regarded as an honorable man in Washington when this correspondence occurred. These indictments were found against McDonald in June, 1875, and in September the President visited this city. While the President was engaged with other matters, you have found that this man was making arrangements with Grimes for a secret correspondence with McDonald. John McDonald is as game a little man as ever lived, and he would suffer his arms and legs struck from his body before he would admit that he was ever connected with the Ring. Joyce will never tell either, unless the screws are put a little tighter. I would like to hear him tell all he knows. He could unfold a tale that would make many men in this country quake. The gentlemen are astonished that the men who have been convicted, and who have confessed, have not been sentenced. They were not sentenced because their testimony was required to convict others. Had they been sentenced then, I could not have got the evidence that has been used in these cases. This has been made the cause of an attack upon me, and also a reflection against the upright Judge before whom they were tried. As long as these men can be reached, as long as evidence can be obtained, so long will this investigation be continued. Mr. Storrs and Judge Porter said the testimony of Everest could not be credited. If Everest had intended to fix his testimony to convict Babcock, how easy it would have been for him to have sworn that he saw money placed in both the envelopes which he mailed for Joyce. That he would not swear to this is enough for me and for you that he told the truth. After all their efforts to impeach Everest they introduced this man McGill and put him on the stand to sustain Everest, and prove that the letters were put in the box. Again, after the testimony was concluded, they became ashamed of McGill and contradicted and abused Everest. There was not a man who saw McGill testify who believed a word he said. A witness who is always saying he wants to tell the truth but you won't let him may be put down as one that won't do. He told all the details of his story, and then said he had not thought of the matter since he gave Joyce back the letters. I am obliged to the defense for proving that Everest's story was true. The gentlemen said that men of both armies had been writing to this defendant extending their sympathy. He took both armies to hit both sides. Out here in Missouri, where the issues of the war have been dead and settled for years, that can do no good. It was an attempt to wheedle the jury, and has no connection with the case. You, gentlemen, have nothing to do with newspapers or public opinion, but you are here to do your duty according to the law and evidence in the case. I would not detract one iota from the brilliant record of Gen. Babcock, but you must know that McDonald, McKee, Avery, Maguire—all these men—had as good characters as this defendant. But good reputations must not shield them or him from just punishment. They brought in politics again, for the purpose of influencing some Missouri jurymen, by asking Mr. Berrett, Mayor of Washington, what his politics were. Berrett replied, "A life-long Democrat;" and yet he has held office under every Administration for thirty-nine years. We would have admitted Gen. Babcock's good character without the necessity of bringing these men from Washington to prove it. The charge against this defendant is merely a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000 fine, and imprisonment of not more than two years. A sworn official convicted of conspiracy is punished much more severely. I say if ever there was a case that justified conviction this one does, for the evidence against the defendant is written in his own hand. I know the influence that undertakes to hold him up, but I don't object to it. If a man is able to gather around him such influence to back him up in the day of trouble, I could not say aught against it. I stand here with the conviction that no man, high or low, will escape the punishment his crime merits, and it encourages me to feel that I am supported by an intelligent Missouri jury. I knew it would be an easy thing to track down a rectifier, but I knew there would be a current to stem when the Government laid its hands on one so high; and, gentlemen, I ask your enlightened judgment to bear me out in my duty. I can say truthfully that no animosity rankles in my bosom against this defendant, and he and his friends should far rather speak well of the public officer sworn to do his duty, who faithfully endeavors to perform it, than say he is actuated by malice and ill-will. Gentlemen, you are relied upon for a verdict that will send joy to every honest man and woman in this country. Let it go abroad that here in Missouri is found a jury which has the nerve to do its duty. I say it will do more to build up this Government than anything else. It rests upon the juries of this country to vindicate the laws, and if you fail in your duty and are not faithful to the trusts you have assumed this republican government must fail, because its revenues will be appropriated by thieves and its name fall into disgrace. They have spoken to you of the defendant's children; but, gentlemen, there are a million little tiny hands now held up in this country crying "Give us our daily bread," and will the verdict of a Missouri jury say to them, "You must cry on for bread, but men who have plundered the Treasury may enjoy all the luxuries of life." Do your duty, and your honest neighbor will grasp your hand, glad to know that you have not only done it in this case, but that you have done much to relieve your country of the distress that has been inflicted upon it by public plunderers.

This ended the argument, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected Judge Dillon will charge the jury and give the case into their hands.

Baldwin's Monthly for March will appear on Friday. Sixty thousand copies will be printed, and 40,000 will be mailed to special names. Among the authors who appear in this issue are Madge Elliot, Mme. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, John G. Saxe, Mary E Bradley, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. M. F. Butts, and Charles F. Richardson. Besides these original articles, there are two pages of editorial, and many selections from authors whose names are known and honored both in Europe and America. Both as clothier and editor, Baldwin has no successful rival.—*Exchange.*

"Full Many a Gem of Purest Ray Serene."

Pure crystals, with a diamond surface, are as beautiful and lasting as the most costly stones. These are PARISIAN DIAMONDS. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, opposite A. T. Stewart's, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

Perpetuate Youth.

Ladies, perpetuate the beauty of your girlhood days by using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," you will be delighted with the effect. Sold at all druggists'.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs, COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists, and is an article that should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Man. only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Angell's Turkish, Roman, and Electric BATHS, No. 61 Lexington av. Day and night. Ladies day and evening. Pleasant rooms, excellent table, popular prices. See circulars.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Eminent Physicians Recommend Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for lung difficulties. 50 cents and $1.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

HULL—FOOT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Gen. Thomas A. Davies, by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., GEORGE L. HULL, of Morristown, N. J., to JANE, daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y.

LOGAN—HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 21, by Rev. J. N. Folwell, assisted by Rev. S. C. Keeler, GEORGE W. LOGAN to SARAH M. HAMILTON, both of Brooklyn.

REID—HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876, by Rev. John P. Hale, JAMES REID to ISABEL, daughter of Peter Henderson, Esq., all of Jersey City.

STROHMENGER—SMITH.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Feb. 22, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., of Jersey City, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ridgway, of Kingston, CHARLES L. STROHMENGER, Jr., of New-York City, to CARRIE, eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith, of Kingston.

☞ Auburn and Kingston papers please copy.

WILSON—HOBBY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rocky Rest, near Peekskill, by Rev. O. V. Amerman, EDWARD C. WILSON to CLEMENCE R., second daughter of John B. Hobby. No cards.

DIED.

BLACHLY.—At Paris, France, Feb. 22, 1876, Mrs. JANE T. BLACHLY, widow of Joseph Warren Blachly, Jr., deceased, of Morristown, N. J.

CAMPBELL.—At Finderne, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZABETH W. CAMPBELL, wife of the late Hon. James Campbell.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, (this day,) Feb. 24, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Liberty st. at 10:15 A. M.

COHN.—Wednesday morning, at 3:40, LOUIS H. COHN, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Temple Beth El; of Noah Benevolent Widow and Orphan Association; Chevra Benai, Jacob Tochter Lodge, No. 1, U. F. S. of I.; and Standard Lodge, No. 30, U. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Lexington av., corner 27th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

COOK.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, Feb. 22, ABBE ANNE COOK, daughter of the late Joseph Strong, Esq., lawyer, and widow of the late William A. Cook, merchant, both of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, William A. Cook, No. 118 St. James' place, Brooklyn.

DOSCHER.—On Monday, Feb. 21, JOHN E. DOSCHER, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 11th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, COULTHARD DUNCAN, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel W. Duffield, Fort Hill, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—In this City, on the 8th day February, 1876, HARRIET A. PUMPELLY, widow of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The remains will be taken to Oswego for interment, and the funeral will take place there on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at his late residence FRANCIS L. HARRIS, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner 29th st. and Madison av., on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

HASKELL.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, DAVID LEAVITT, Jr., youngest child of David L. and Rebecca B. Haskell, aged 11 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 529 Henry st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HILLYER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 21st inst., HATTIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hillyer, in the 14th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, at the Middle Reformed Church, in Harrison st., near Court.

HUBBARD.—Entered into rest on the evening of the 21st of February, at her residence, Ashburton av., Yonkers, ABIGAIL M. LESTER, widow of Rev. Reuben Hubbard.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons, are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

McKNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John McKnight, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 850 3d av., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

McILVAINE.—At Towanda, Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Rev. CHARLES E. McILVAINE, son of the late Bishop of Ohio.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH OGDEN, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 108 East 11th st., Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

SANDFORD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, of typhoid fever, EMMA SANDFORD, aged 35 years, daughter of Mrs. Phebe Sandford, of Orange, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Mr. E. Chamberlin, No. 463 West 23d st., New-York, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

SHIPMAN.—At Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 23, of pneumonia, JOSEPH SHIPMAN.

Particulars and notice of funeral hereafter.

SHIPMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, DEBORAH JANE, infant daughter of James D. and Jessie R. Shipman, aged 1 month and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 421 East 85th st., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—On her birthday, 22d February, JANE McCLELLAN, wife of Judge Josiah Sutherland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 336 Lexington av., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRIETTA, wife of William G. Wilson, of this City, and daughter of the late Richard C. Crocheron, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876, GEORGE BUTLER WILSON, (colored,) for many years a worthy communicant of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., near 5th av.

Funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration on Thursday, 24th inst. at 1:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE.

THE SALE OF MR. TOMES'

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

AND WATER-COLORS

is unavoidably postponed until THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 25, at 4 P. M., A LIBRARY, comprising works in philology, philosophy, biography, history and the belles lettres, law books, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M. for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 163 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH, 1876,
CONTAINS:

THE PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.
With eleven illustrations.
A paper by GEORGE M. TOWLE, full of interesting information respecting the political status, romantic history, and peculiar social customs of Servia and Roumania; especially timely in connection with the Herzegovinian insurrection.

AUNT HANNAH. A Poem. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
With two illustrations.

THE CRIME OF ABIGAIL TEMPEST.
With one illustration.
A thrilling story based on a traditional incident in the life of Gen. Washington.

LUCREZIA BORGIA. By Prof. T. F. CRANE.
With a portrait from the Filippino Lippi medal.
A paper based on the novel disclosures of Gregorovius' recent biography.

SIMPSON OF BUSSORA.
A humorous short story by JAMES PAYN, the popular novelist.

THE MICROSCOPE. By Prof. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.
With nineteen illustrations.
A paper illustrating the origin and growth of the microscope; to be followed by other papers on the work of the microscope.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.—(Seventeenth Paper.)—AMERICAN LITERATURE.
The conclusion of EDWIN P. WHIPPLE's brilliant review of the Authors of the Century.

ALMOST TOO LATE.
A short love story by CHARLES DE KAY.

LOVE IS KING. Poem, by NELLY M. HUTCHINSON.

THE BABY. By PORTE CRAYON.
With twenty illustrations.
A humorous essay in Porte Crayon's happiest vein that will be popular in every American family.

WANTED—A SOUL.
A very touching love story by Mrs. FRANK McCARTHY.

GARTH. A Novel. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

PARTIES AND PREACHERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
A very interesting paper defining the High, Low, and Broad Church Parties, with characteristic sketches of great English preachers—Dr. Magee, Dean Stanley, Canon Liddon, Dean Gouldburn, and the late Bishop Wilberforce—by CHARLES D. DESHLER.

CONFEDERATE MAKE-SHIFTS.
A graphic story, by Mrs. M. P. HANDY, of the domestic life of the Confederates during the war, showing how and what substitutes were improvised for the supplies cut off by the Federal blockade of Southern ports.

NUMBER 13.
A powerful character sketch by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PROSPECT. By Gen. T. M. LOGAN.
A very encouraging forecast of the industrial future of the New South, by an author whose name is still remembered in connection with his memorable address at the reunion of the Hampton Legion in Columbia, S. C., last July.

DANIEL DERONDA—Book II. Meeting Streams. By GEORGE ELIOT.
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POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE REpublican electors of the Third Assembly District are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING at Reis's Hall, No. 212 Grand st., at 7:30 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of a mutual interchange of views relative to the proceedings now pending for a reorganization of said district. By order of committee.
JOHN W. DEMPSEY,
Chairman.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will meet at No. 414 Grand st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1876, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.
GRATIOUS S. CORWIN, President.
EDWARD F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th st., at 8 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President. GEORGE W. GERNER, Secretary.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was slow and the markets closed with a depressed feeling. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼ to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c., with a fraction on, to 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 to 8¼ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows still slow of sale at $35@$65 ℘ head, calves included. Grass Calves sold at $10@$12 ℘ head; smooth quality Veals at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb., trade slow. Sheep in moderate demand at 5¾c.@8c. ℘ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs—Terms not obtained; there having been no business on 'Change on yesterday. City Dressed Hogs opened to-day on the closing rates of last Monday, which were 10⅝c.@11c. ℘ lb. Heavy Hogs, 200 lb. up, sold at 10⅝c. ℘ lb. Light Hogs, 160 lb. down, sold at 11c. ℘ lb.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 80 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 96 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., with a fraction on, weight 7 cwt., scant; 31 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c., ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 62 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 28 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 28 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 115 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c ℘ lb., weight 6¼ to 6½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,860 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,170 lb., at 5⅞c. ℘ lb.; 191 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,250 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,820 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 158 State Sheep, weight 15,450 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 169 State Sheep, weight 17,580 lb., at 7⅜c. ℘ lb.; 172 State Sheep, weight 15,450 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 90 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,700 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 180 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,710 lb., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 180 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,000 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reed sold 1 car of Ohio Hogs, terms not obtained.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch Meyer & Co., 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 coarse Illinois Steers with a good top at 10¼c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 7½ to 8¼ cwt.; held on sale, 16 Illinois Steers. Sold for Klopfer & Co. 17 Texan Oxen at 8½c. ℘ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 6½ cwt.; 33 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., with 50c. on ℘ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 2 Bulls, live weight 3,000 lb., at 4½c. ℘ lb. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris & Waixels 87 generally poor Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight, 6½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 82 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Duke, Meyers & Co. 54 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. Drake 17 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ℘ lb.: weight 7 cwt., scant.; 15 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 8 cwt.; for Pfiffer & Co. 54 common Illinois Steers at 10c ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 19 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 65 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 33 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 68 Missouri Steers. Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,100 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 381 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,940 lb., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 178 State Sheep, weight 16,730 lb., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 156 State Sheep, weight 16,090 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb. Kase & Pideock sold 309 Missouri Sheep, weight 32,270 lb., at $6 80 ℘ lb.; 154 Illinois Sheep, weight 13,030 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 13 Illinois Sheep, weight 1,280 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb. T. W. Tripp sold 375 State Sheep, weight 37,300 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 1,447 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 206 Veals and Calves, 1,375 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 538 Sheep, 8 Cows, 20 Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,959 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 890 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 2,131 Sheep, 2,347 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 21, 1876: 47 Beeves, 2,705 Sheep, 20 Cows, 162 Veals and Calves, 6,550 Hogs, 46 Horses.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,918 head, or 454 cars, of which 228 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 344 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 110 cars more—and 372 cars for the same week last year; about all good Cattle remaining unsold were disposed of yesterday late in the day and this morning; the fresh receipts were mainly through consignments; about 50 cars were disposed of, only a small proportion for Eastern trade; the prices at weak yesterday's quotations; sales of Kansas Steers averaging 1,136 to 1,228 to 1,215 lb., at $4 50@$5@$5 25; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,131 to 1,270 to 1,459 lb., at $4 75@$5 05@$5 62½; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,029 to 1,200 to 1,324 to 1,380 lb., at $4 60@$5@$5 60@$6 35; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,182 to 1,314 lb., at $4 87½@$5; Texas Steers, averaging 1,176 lb., at $4 80; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,157 lb., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 1,800 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same week last year; the market was slow; few offering; demand light; prices unchanged; 2,000 head were disposed of, mainly for Eastern trade, about four cars remaining unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 91 lb., at $6 25; 92 lb. at $5 75, 94 lb. at $6 12½, 87 lb. at $5 68; Indiana Sheep, averaging 82 lb., at $5 50, 87 lb. at $5, extra, 133 lb., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,900 head, against 7,300 head for the same time last week, and 7,400 head for the same week last year; only seven cars were on sale; light Pigs and Yorkers were disposed of at $8 35@$8 50 for light grades to best offering; the yards are bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 5,850 head; market very dull; prices weak, with a downward tendency at the close; Butchers', $2 87½@$4; Stockers, $3 65@$4; medium to good fat shipping, $4 25@$4 75; choice fat, $5@$5 75; good Steers, $4 15@$4 50; shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; yesterday, 18,000 head; market active and firm; choice Packing, $7 90@$8 35, chiefly at $8. Bacon, $8; shipping, $8 25@$8 50; Philadelphias, $8 75; closed strong; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market active and prices higher; common to choice, $4 50@$6 25.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been quiet at unchanged rates; receipts, 1,465 head; sales, 1,002 head. Hogs have been fairly active, and prices are higher; the range is from $10 75 to $11 75, few selling at $12; receipts, 4,055 head. Sheep have been more active, and prices are a shade higher; the range is from $4 50 to $7 25; receipts, 2,177 head.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Wool—Demand steady and prices well sustained for all grades; manufacturers have been purchasing with more confidence, and the recent large sales of fine Wools have materially reduced the stock of that description and imparted more firmness to the market. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 45c.@47½c. for X and XX; 48c.@50c. for medium and No. 1, and 50c.@52½c. for XXX and Picklock; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 42½c.@46c., and Super and X pulled at 35c.@50c., including choice Eastern supers at the latter rate. California Wool has been selling at 24c.@36c. for Spring and 17c.@25c. for Fall.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.—Printing Cloths are not quotably changed, but are a shade firmer, with more inquiry, the principal sales being on the basis of 4½c. for best 64x64.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 23, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20.10 by 100, situate on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street, for $37,212 to Mary E. Earle, plaintiff in the legal action. By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, same Referee as above, Mr. Miller also sold six houses and lots known as Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 33½ Stanton street, south-east corner of Chrystie street, for $45,725 in the aggregate. A detailed description of the property, with names of buyers, will be found below in the summary of the day's business.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick stable, with plot 50 by 100.5, located on West Fifty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $47,200, the buyer being Henry H. Davis, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The building nearly covers the entire plot, and the price realized does not cover the incumbrances on the property.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, for $6,600; also, a similar building, with lot 19.11 by 75, on the same avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, for $6,500. Both pieces of property were bought by the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

The following property was knocked down at the prices noted by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, but not sold: One three-story brick house, with lot 120 by 100.5, No. 320 West Fifty-first street, south side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, $13,000; one four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 257 by 108.3, No. 2,198 Third avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, $19,350, and one two-story attic and basement frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 319 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, $3,450.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eighth avenue, 29th inst. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street, March 1. Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a plot of land on Sedgwick avenue, north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, March 1. Sale by H. Hertz & Son of a house and lot on East Twenty-third street, west of First avenue, March 7. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East Thirteenth street, east of Fifth avenue, March 8. Sale by J. M. Miller of property on Duane street, east of Broadway, March 8, and sale by H. W. Coates of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, March 8. In reference to the sale by Peter F. Meyer of a house and lot, Third avenue, north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, it was announced that the legal proceedings had been settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, public auctions are announced as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, auction sale of the three-story, marble-front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, 198.4 feet north of Fourth street. Also, the five three-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner Forty-fourth street, and one three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 32.9 by 25.9 by 25.6, No. 127 West Thirty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, of two two-story attic and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 133 and 135 Green street, west side, about 195 feet south of West Houston street, and the plot (six lots) 125.5 by 125 on Fourth avenue, north-east corner of East Seventieth street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 76.9 by 100.5 by 105 by 97.9, on West Fiftieth street, south side, about 550 feet west of Tenth avenue; also a plot of land, 47.6 by 100.5 by 305 by 100.2, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 302.6 feet east of Eleventh avenue, and one gore lot, 51.6 by 84.11 on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 102.2 by 102.1, on Boulevard, north-west corner of Eightieth street.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A; and similar sale, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue, (as widened.)

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of leasehold property on West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, west of Eighth avenue, adjoining the Grand Opera-house.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Madison av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 20.10x100	$37,212
1 three-story frame house, 1 two-story frame house, 1 one-story frame house and lot, No. 25 Stanton st., s. e. corner of Chrystie st., lot 24.7x75.3; George Roll	12,100
1 three-story and basement brick-front house, 1 three-story frame house, 1 two-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Stanton st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 25.4x75; same buyer as above	8,700
2 two-story attic and basement brick-front houses and lots, Nos. 29 and 31 Stanton st., adjoining above, lots each 16.6x75; Isaac Huchster, $5,225 each	10,450
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 33 Stanton st., adjoining above, lot 17x75; John Friedman	5,575
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 33½ Stanton st., adjoining above, 24.5x100; H. Breunich	8,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 four-story brick stable and plot, West 53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., plot 50x100.5, building covers same	$47,200

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, 4th av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 132d st., lot 20x75	$6,600
1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, 4th av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 132d st., lot 19.11 x75	6,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 21.

9th st., s. s., 152.7 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11; Mary M. Moseley and husband to Robert A. Barry	$22,000
5th av., e. s., 131.2 ft. s. of 130th st., 16.8 x100.10; Robert A. Barry and wife to Nathaniel R. Moseley	17,000
71st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; Harriet B. Croswell to George Ray	nom.
Cannon st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broome st., 44x71; Sarah Bachran and husband to Emma M. Bachran	25,000
Lexington av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 58th st., 20x100.5; William Calhoun and wife to Jane Cunningham	20,000
Same property; James Cunningham to William Calhoun	20,000
6th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½; Michael Felsinger and wife to William Felsinger	18,500
112th st., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 136.8x26x irregular; Catharine Griffen and husband to Chester Mills	nom.
Chrystie st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Bayard st., 25x half block; Fritz A. Halbe to August Schaffer	30,000
55th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Terence Farley and wife to Cornelius Treacy	nom.
Avenue B, s. w. corner 6th st., 40.2x60.1x irregular; Solomon Katz and wife to Barnett Levison	38,000
84th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 72x102.2; John Mitchell and wife to Emma J. Mitchell	1,000
106th st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 3d av., 59.11x40, (½ part of;) Jeremiah Pangburn to Enmor K. Adams	4,000
51st st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x25.3; Gustav H. Kissel and wife to James O'Donohue	3,500
39th st., s. s., 303 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x98.9; Henrietta E. Talcott and husband to John R. Stevens	32,500
44th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; William Topping and wife to John J. Lynes	16,000
Myrtle av. and Morris st., 23.6x117, (24th Ward;) Sarah Woodworth and others to John Ittner	600
71st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; Jefferson W. Southmayd and wife to Harriet B. Croswell	21,000
11th av., e. s., 155 ft. s. of 165th st., 192.6x25 x irregular; Samuel Schiffer and wife to Solomon L. Jacobs and others	32,250
153d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Courtland av., 75x100, (23d Ward;) Roderick F. Farrell, Referee, to North River Savings Bank	4,500
3d av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 126th st., 25x90; Margaret E. Adriance to Catherine A. Scofield	nom.
3d av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 126th st., 25x90; Margaret E. Adriance to Margaret A. Goodridge	nom.
Sheriff st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Delancey st., 25x100; Nathan Goldschmidt and wife to Henrietta Steinberg	19,000
131st st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th av., 75x99.11; Sarah Backran to Emma M. Backran	6,000
30th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x88.5¼; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to James M. Geery	10,200
104th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11; Jacob Neubauer and wife to Jacob Hoebn	3,000
62d st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x100.5; Joseph Lindow to Herman Steinberg	6,800
Orchard st., w. s., 105.8 ft. s. of Hester st., 24.1x100; Peter Stadlinger and wife to Hattie Y. Blauvelt	31,700

LEASES RECORDED.

Division st., No. 25, 5 years; Herbert B. Turner to Mary Cleary	$2,000
65th st., East, No. 314, 3 years; George Van Ness to Abraham Wechsler	700
6th st., No. 326, store, 3 years; Elizabeth Pfeiffer to Edward Starke	600
Avenue D, No. 59, 4 years; Charles Seibold to Louis Fessler	900
7th st., No. 270, 5 years; Batje Franksen to Henry Weete	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY JOSIAH JEX.
East 40th st., b. s., 30x72, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
East 30th st., b. s., 21x55, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
Madison av., b. s., 20x65, between 79th and 80th sts.
Madison av., b. s., 20x60, between 73d and 74th sts.
Park av., brown-stone, 37.6x74, lot 49x105 deep.
West 31st st., b. s., furnished, bet. B'way and 6th av.
East 19th st., b. s., 22.8x60, bet. Broadway and 4th av.
East 65th st., b. s., 20x90, bet. Madison and 4th avs.
Broadway and 47th st., 20x50, south-east corner.
West 39th st., 20x50, with ext'n, bet. 5th and 6th avs.
East 58th st., 20x42, between 5th and Madison avs.
West 48th st., 21.6x50, between Broadway and 8th av.
East 46th st., 25x62, between 5th and Madison avs.
West 23d st., 26x60, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 24x65, between Broadway and 4th av.
West 46th st., 17.6x65, between 5th and 6th avs.
West 23d st., 16.8x55, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 22x72, between Broadway and 4th av.
5th av., 18x45, between 129th and 130th sts.
21st st., 20x45, between 6th and 7th avs.
These houses can be purchased as bargains, among others on my list, on application to
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED houses, the owners of which are disposed to sell at reasonable prices: 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, in fee, $27,500; 36th st., west of Fifth av., 25 feet, in complete order, $47,500; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.9 feet, handsome basement house, $32,500; 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 9 East 54th st., superior built, in elegant order, 25 feet; No. 38 East 31st st., handsome 20-foot, $29,000; No. 45 East 25th st., east of Madison square, first-class, 25 feet, complete order, $42,000; 55th st., east of 5th av., 20 feet, elegant cabinet finish, $39,000. Permits and particulars given.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON West 11th st., near Broadway, and on 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute; low figures and reasonable terms; also, choice corner and other properties; all excellent investments. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.
For sale, very cheap, the very desirable house, high stoop brown-stone, 20x56x100, in good order, 32d st., near Madison av.; price $23,000.

$30,000 WILL BUY 39TH ST. BROWN-stone, near 5th av., cost $40,000; $18,000 large house, full lot, 27th st., near Lexington av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

CHEAP CORNER FOR SALE—IN FIFTH Ward, leased for about ten per cent. on panic value; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT COUNTRY residence in America; cost $1,200,000; about thirty acres of land; all in perfect order; will be sold for what the land, lodge, and stable are worth; within one hour's ride of New-York; recently built. Particulars will be given, and views, exterior and interior, will be shown, by addressing LENOX, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE AT DANBURY, Conn., a fine house in a commanding and healthy location, supplied with water and gas; a first-class barn, three acres ground, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; fifteen minutes from depot.
CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Danbury, Conn.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ECONOMY.—FOR SALE, GENTEEL MANSARD cottage, 20x36; seven rooms; heater and range; lot 50x150; five minutes' walk to two depots; forty-five minutes to New-York; will sell to make rent and expenses $260 per annum.
JOHN HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 714 BROADWAY, and south-east corner 9th av. and 44th st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25 by 137 feet 6 inches.
9TH AV.—The five three-story brick stores (with dwelling) and lots east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20 by 100 feet (to be sold together.) Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 127 WEST 32D ST.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house; all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also stable; this property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN & BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms, suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMily for one or two years, house No. 21 West 33d st., in the Astor block, in good order and well furnished; also stable close by, in 32d st. Address Box No. 4,601 Post Office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 42 MORton st., two parlors, two basements, two rooms on the third floor, to a quiet, respectable family with good reference; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; all modern improvements.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, UNFURnished house; every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location, near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c.; on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

A VERY FINE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, just out of 5th av., and below 34th st., to rent, either furnished or unfurnished; has side lights on the avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND ELEgantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS CORNER house and stable on 5th av., below 34th st.
Apply to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. — FOUR-STORY, brown stone, basement, 16th st., near Stuyvesant square; rent, $1,700. S. B. GOODALE & CO.,
No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished three-story brown stone on Murray Hill; small family of adults only.
T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

AN EXTRA LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 23d st., near 5th av.
S. B. GOODALE & CO.,
No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 225 EAST 31st st.; fine order; rent low to good tenant. Apply to owner on premises.

HOUSES AND FLATS FROM $150 TO $400—first-class property to let or for sale. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 60 Broadway, 35x130 feet through to New st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD ST.

ASTOR HOUSE
Offices.
Desirable and well lighted
offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at
GREATLY REDUCED
prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

TO LEASE.
OFFICES—Main and other, No. 240 Broadway.
LOFTS—No. 738 Broadway and near Broadway.
STORES—Nos. 1,155, 1,157, 1,159 Broadway.
LOTS—West 32d st., and 8th av., opposite Park.
FLOORS—West 25th st.; West 32d st.
HOUSES—West 25th st.; West 32d st., 8th av., opposite Park; East 83d st.; West 107th st.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av., 8 to 10 A. M.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.
Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT shop to rent on Washington st., near Canal st.; good location; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BROADWAY LOFTS.—TO RENT, THREE UPper lofts, No. 473 Broadway, near Grand st.; good order; low rent; possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE
THE OFFICES
NOW OCCUPIED BY THE
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,
No. 52 Broadway,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.,
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes.
Also, other desirable offices in same building.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKMAN st., near new Post Office; 185 feet deep; fine light; entrance and hoistway on two streets; over 20,000 square feet; power can be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 34th st., very showy store, occupied over twenty years for drugs; store may be made twice as large. Also, store and basement, No. 1,275 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—ON LIBERTY ST., CLOSE to Broadway, en suite or singly, at rates to suit the times. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—ENTIRE BUILDING, with rear entrance, to lease for business purposes.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, not less than 25 feet front, with an adjoining lot. Address, stating terms and location, P., BOX 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
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first-class and reliable office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help, and German girls for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT to wait upon a lady, or grown children and sew; City references. Address Advertiser, 157 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND to assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a respectably and highly recommended young woman; competent chamber-maid and waitress and an elegant washer and ironer; willing; very neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a reliable, steady young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine and is a very good dress-maker; can give best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. B., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid and to wait on table; is thoroughly competent. Call at No. 124 West 20th st., second floor, between 11 and 4.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and the care of children or plain sewing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing; thoroughly understands her duties. Call for two days, H. R., No. 211 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best reference. Apply at No. 111 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in an American or Southern family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 1,217 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS a good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small family; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; is neat, willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small American family; City reference. Call at No. 336 East 31st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do house-work for a small family. Call at or address No. 1,275 3d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City references. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as first-class waitress; City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 389 Seventh av., ring the fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant Scotch girls; one is a capable cook and the other is a thorough waitress and house-maid and useful girl for City or country; together or separate; they are capable and desirable help. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING SWEDISH girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; long references; good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a most excellent cook, remarkably neat in person and work; can do all kinds of family cooking, meats, pastry, soups; good baker; all in the neatest manner; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE married couple, without any incumbrance, in City or country; she is a good cook, and he is willing to make himself generally useful around a house or garden; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED first-class cook; an excellent baker; no objection to private boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; proficient in English and French cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXPERIenced cook; City or country; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., ring second bell, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; best reference for last seven years from last employer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Seen for two days at No. 709 6th av., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; one who understands her business, and is a first-class baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 26th st., room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 303 East 36th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have four years' references from last place. Call at No. 333 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; willing to do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at 125 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; best City references. Call or address No. 3 White's place, 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 3 Milligan place, near 10th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 506 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place. Call or address 201 East 37th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly. Address R. Jones, No. 317 East 24th st., second flight, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXperienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 160 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 340 East 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West-side Relief Association.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good references. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by the day. Address C. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would engage for $8 a week; can use several machines; trims in all styles. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as dress-maker; wishes a few engagements by the day in private families; would engage by the month; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK—FOR A SMALL family; a good washer and ironer; aged twenty-two. Call at No. 1,055 3d av.

HOUSE-KEEPER, COOK, OR CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman, thoroughly experienced in either of the above capacities; understands meats, pastry, &c.; also chamber-work and waiting; four years' reference from present employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; City or country; five years' reference. Address E. V., No. 449 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; VERY good cook, washer, and ironer; good baker, &c.; she is a first-class girl; honest, sober, neat, and obliging; understands her business thoroughly; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work in a private family. Call at No. 303 East 21st st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in the country, to do general house-work in a small family; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 593 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., rear, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do the work of a private family or tend children and sew. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN person, middle-aged; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Swaine, No. 248 New-York av., Jersey City Heights.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady for a lady's maid and seamstress in a first-class private family; first-class reference from her last employer. Call at No. 307 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress. Address 346 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, respectable, with best City testimonials, as first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; gentlemen's shirts or ladies' finery; sober, honest, and willing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is a first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 466 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting and puffing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMpetent girls, together; one as first-class laundress, the other as an excellent waitress; both have good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 419 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress; good reference. Call or address No. 351 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts., one pair of stairs, in the back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS THE best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; speaks French and English; understands dress-making; will assist in light chamber-work; willing to go in the country or to Europe. Address No. 203 East 37th st., in care of F. D. Valentine.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE charge of grown children, and do chamber-work or plain sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to travel with a family for the Summer; can furnish two and a half years' reference. Call for two days at No. 324 West 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By an excellent German girl, with best City references; understands all about children; also a good waitress; not afraid to work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.; ask for Charlotte.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE NURSE FOR AN INVALID lady, or will take care of an operation patient; references from St. Luke's Hospital. Address for two days Nurse, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a private family; willing and obliging; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET-NURSE, with a full breast of milk; baby three weeks old. Call for two days at No. 374 7th av., between 30th and 31st sts., in candy store.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse to grown children, or care of an infant; is thoroughly competent, and has three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of an infant or grown children; willing to go in the country; ten years' reference. Call at No. 157 East 47th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY BY A young girl; a home more an object than wages. Call at West-side Relief Association, 403 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do light house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; please take particular notice of this address.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse or as chamber-maid; no objection to the country; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—An American, Protestant woman would like to travel with a lady or take care of an invalid; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL as nurse or chamber-maid in a private family; can give good City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 33d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILDREN'S nurse; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPErienced nurse and seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., ring the bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE; very genteel, well educated; understands music; is very willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED French nurse; either for an infant or young children, and plain sewing; best City references. Call or address No. 228 West 31st st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING, and can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would assist with the duties of a house; no objection to the country, or would go out by the day or week; good references. Call or address M. C., No. 64 Irving place, corner 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the week or month as seamstress; can cut and fit, and bring her own machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 431 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS SEAMstress and to assist in house-keeping or wait on an invalid lady; would make herself useful where a good home is given; City or country. Apply at No. 510 3d av., corner of 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also operates; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 105 West 48th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; would like a place in a private family; is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; good City references. Address B. H., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 709 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; would assist with chamber-work, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., near 39th st., in the baker's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; best City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., room No. 1, second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own house, and also go out by the day to wash and iron. Call on Mrs. E. Willey, No. 134 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS BY the day or week; would take family washing home by the month; can iron shirts elegantly, and do all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call or address No. 201 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own residence, or to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., two flights, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; good reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 211 7th av.

WASHING, &c.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman, at home or to go out by the day. Call at No. 1,037 2d av., top floor, back room, right.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; either ladies' or gentlemen's. Call at No. 149 West 26th st., first floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience as confidential clerk and cashier in a wholesale house, a position with a responsible firm where honesty and business ability will be appreciated; best of references from present employer. Address ACTIVE BUSINESS, Greenwood, Mass.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; has had several years' experience under glass and outside; can be highly recommended by present employer; will be disengaged 1st March. Address G. T., Post Office Box No. 32, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY a young Englishman; proficient and is highly recommended. Address M. H., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man (age twenty-eight) as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years of first-class City reference; has lived with the best families in this City; can be highly recommended. Address D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARried man, aged twenty-seven years, with wife and two children; would like rooms to live in; he is a good driver and groom, a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener, care hot-beds, &c.; also, care cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTALE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address T. K., at Coleman's harness store, 42d st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO UNderstands his business in all its branches; is a good and safe driver; the best of reference. Can be had by calling or addressing W. B., No. 122 West 18th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; nine years' reference from last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; his wife is a superior laundress; first-class reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; first-class reference. Address G., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., at stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman, married; understands his business thoroughly; has highest testimonials and references from last and former employers. Address D. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has undoubted City references. Address Coachman, No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; good City references; no objection to the country. Address J. C., No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 118 West 33d st.

DESIGNER.—BY A DESIGNER FOR CALICO printing. Address Designer, Box 189 Times Office.

FARMER—DAIRY—POULTRY.—BY AN American and wife, aged forty-six years; no incumbrance; man is practical in every department of farming, such as crops, stock, machinery, &c.; has acted as foreman for several years; wife is an excellent dairy woman and poultry raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY an Englishman and wife; not afraid of work; man thoroughly understands breeding and raising stock, &c.; wife good butter maker and poultry raiser; family small; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Apply one week at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARMER, &c.—WIFE AND WORKING FAMILY; thoroughly understand how to manage a farm in all its branches; wages a second consideration if place suits; undeniable references from previous employers. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant; has had fifteen years' experience as florist and vegetable gardener, and laying out of ground. Address G. G. Vanderbilt and Brothers, No. 23 Fulton st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address T. W., care of Walter Reid, florist, No. 66 West 34th st.

GARDENER. — BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant, steady gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch of his business, on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, and is highly recommended. Call at Morison's first-class office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class references from last place. Address J.C., Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; SINGLE; understands the care of horses, and is willing and obliging; good references. Address F. Link, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; can be well recommended by present employer. Address G. H., Tremont Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address J. B., No. 309 Broome st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GARDENER, married; best reference furnished. Apply at R. K. Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE for a doctor and make himself useful; willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG, WILLING BOY on gentleman's place, in City or country; understands the care of horses or can help in garden; wages moderate. Address M. M., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXteen, in a mercantile business; wages low at first. Address Post Office Box No. 27, Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROtestant young man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER AND VALET.—BY A COMPETENT French waiter and valet, whose family is about breaking up. Call at present employer's, 6 East 36th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references from his last employers; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RESPECTABLE steady young man; is perfectly acquainted with his duties, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., 16[illegible] West 25th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial.
C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN AMERICAN woman; one who thoroughly understands the care of an infant brought up with bottle, and the general supervision of a house; must be experienced and highly recommended. Address, giving full particulars, HOME, No. 4,859 New-York Post Office.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—In an up-town family; a cook and laundress; also a waitress and chamber-maid; best City references required. For name and address apply to Mr. Styles, No. 743 Broadway.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good City references. Apply at 118 East 48th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in small family; must be first-class washer and ironer and good plain cook. None need apply except those with City reference at No. 324 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant cook, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with references, at Mrs. Seeders' office, No. 49 3d av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist with chamber-work; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A LAUNDRESS; one who will assist in the chamber-work two days in the week. Apply at No. 28 West 17th st.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, } Principals.
A. C. DRESZEL, }

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PAINES' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery. (Established 1849.)—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each, quarterly; foreigners and backward persons private rooms; writing lessons $3 monthly.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' 6th party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by [illegible] and J. B. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES L. KENNEDY,
Surrogate of Madison County.
ja27-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER, }
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, }
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF, }
SIXT. CARL KAPFF, } Executors.
CHARLES SCHEDLER, }
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875.
CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—ALL GOODS IN THIS line, including carriage robes, horse blankets, English bridles and saddles, horse brushes, horse sheets, whips—American and English—stirrups, spurs, &c., at HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

SHETLAND PONY RIG FOR SALE—PONY 39 inches high, six years old, warranted free from all vice or trick. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES F. A. TALBOT RETIRES this day from the firm of F. TALBOT & CO., which will hereafter be continued by F. TALBOT on his sole account.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.
FREDERIC TALBOT,
C. F. A. TALBOT.

I, FREDERIC TALBOT, heretofore one of the copartnership of F. TALBOT & CO., which has transacted business in the City and State of New-York for a period of five years and upward, and which is this day dissolved, do hereby certify and declare that in pursuance and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and the act amendatory thereof passed April 17, 1863, I, FREDERIC TALBOT, abiding in the City of Providence, R. I., will continue the use of the said copartnership name of F. TALBOT & CO., at the said City of New-York, and that I am the sole person dealing under the name of F. TALBOT & CO., and that I file this certificate in pursuance of said acts.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. FREDERIC TALBOT.
f2-1aw4wW

AUCTION SALES.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

JAMES AGAR, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at No. 59 New-Bowery, a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera glasses, &c., &c. By order of SIMPSON, SOMMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st. To commence at 11 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to [illegible].

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
*RUSSIA....WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Rollard..........Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre..............Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.........................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA........................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.......................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING.......................April 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..................SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND.................Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.....................WEDNESDAY, March 1

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..............March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 23
CITY OF ATLANTA......SATURDAY...........FEB. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....................THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 58 North River:

OTHELLO.........March 1 | NAVARINO.........Mar. 25
HINDOO..........March 11 | COLOMBO.........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.......Sat., Feb. 26 | AMERICA..Sat., March 11
HERMANN..Sat., March 4 | WESER....Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.........................$100 gold
Second cabin.........................60 gold
Steerage.............................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..............................March 1.
ETNA..............................March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.............................March 11.
CLARIBEL..........................March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO....................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO....................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA....................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875,—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,

Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.

Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.

ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876.

CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, ja27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.

OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f24-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES T. FOSTER, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and one 30-100 dollars, with interest on $600 thereof from 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 22, 1875.

E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 22, 1875.

E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja20-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILLIS, plaintiff, against MARGARET WILLIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Margaret Willis: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 151 West Tenth street, at said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1876.

FRANK HENOCQUE, ja20-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$18,000.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, doing a splendid cash trade; low rent, long lease; will clear $10,000 a year. Principals only, address SAFE INVESTMENT, Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN.—WE OFFER an interest in our business; it is honorable and profitable; no brokers. Address PRINCIPALS, Box No. 183 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,

JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the South Side Railroad of Long Island becoming due March 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Long Island.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1895; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO $400,000. ROAD IS COMPLETE, and runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at 90 and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

NO. 70 BROADWAY and NO. 15 NEW ST., N. Y.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. H. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.

J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,

No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BUY AND SELL

First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.

Also, all kinds of investment securities.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.

W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE offering privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing $50 and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information,

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, Feb. 16, 1876.

MR. TRUEMAN G. YOUNGLOVE HAVING this day resigned his position as agent of the Cohoes Company, all the business of the Company will hereafter be transacted by the undersigned.

WILLIAM E. THORN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

WANTED—$40,000 AT SIX PER CENT., ON FIRST mortgage down-town property worth three times the amount; no brokerage. Address L. DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS

Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY,

BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, will be purchased by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second and a very desirable suite on third floor, with board, for first-class parties.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor; other rooms handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms moderate. No. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO RENT, with board, second-story front alcove room. Parties wishing a good home, first-class table, please call at No. 2 Van Nest place, in Charles st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third floor front; first-class board; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN WILL find desirable apartments, with first-class board and attendance; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, rooms, singly or en suite; terms moderate; house and table first class. MRS. E. G. SMITH.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gentleman, in a family of refinement.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE; also, other rooms; house and table first-class; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired. References.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second-story front room, southern exposure; also, large and hall rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND first-class appointments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; back parlor; house and table first class; references.

MARKOE HOUSE, 9TH AND CHESTNUT, Philadelphia. Elegant rooms; $1 to $3 per day.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—ONE OR TWO DEsirable rooms to let, with board; references.

PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1,016 SPRUCE ST.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, unfurnished, with private table, up-town, in an apartment house with lift. Address, giving full particulars, W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; second or third floor; southern exposure; state terms distinctly. Address G. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF SIX; PRIvate table preferred. Address W. Y., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor, third story, hall-room, closets; running water in rooms; gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 1,250 Broadway, near 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, opposite Hotel Brunswick; single or in suites; references exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A PHYSICIAN—AN OFFICE between 28th and 31st sts., Broadway and Madison av. Answer Dr. H. H. H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in a private family at South Orange, N. J.; situation chosen on account of healthfulness; stabling; fresh milk and eggs, and in their season vegetables in abundance. Address S. C., Box No. 65, South Orange Post Office.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.

42D ST.,

AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,

OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

Oil Paintings and Water Colors,

Consisting of examples of the following artists:

Kensett,	Inness,	Tait,
Huys,	Craig,	Hosford,
Williamson,	Swards,	Colgate,
Wynant,	Baker,	And others,

Together with thirty water colors by the late William Craig.

To be sold by auction THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON and TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 24 and 25, at 2 o'clock. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION

OF HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

OIL PAINTINGS,

To be sold at auction at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,

on THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, Feb. 24 and 25,

at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Gallery and office No. 845 Broadway.

The private collection of high class and valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the gallery of MR. J. T. SANFORD, ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY and EVENING, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th st., embracing a number of important works by the most distinguished artists of the various modern schools.

The sale will take place TUESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the gallery as above.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, February 23d, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the seventh day of March, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the revised statutes of the United States, title bankruptcy.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, South District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—No. 2,865.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern: That the undersigned will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., various claims of said estate against persons in the United States and West Indies, such claims payable in gold, amounting to $12,631 42-100, and such claims payable in currency, amounting to $89,543 36-100, and twenty (20) shares of the Merchants' Exchange Reading and News Association. Further particulars may be had at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., No. 322 Broadway, or of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, attorneys for the Assignee, No. 49 Wall street.—Dated February 8, 1876.

f10-law3wTh PAUL F. FULLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATALIE MYERSON and HUGO H. PLANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Natalie Myerson and Hugo H. Plant, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1876.

PHINEAS L. COOPER,
f17-law3wTh* No. 448 Broome st., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John J. Ferdon, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876.

f17-law3wTh* SILAS D. GIFFORD, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST

EVERY NIGHT. SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

"ORIGINAL HILARITY." (NYM CRINKLE.)

BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

SEE THIS RING?

FACT! FACT!!

"I ASSURE YOU!"

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 24, AT 2, FOURTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8, FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.

SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..........Haydn
CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra..........Mozart
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..........Beethoven
SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..........Raff
In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.

Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand st.
W. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
O. A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
PETER ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes sold by SCHMIDT & CURTIUS, No. 33 Broad st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8, only night of Mozart's immortal work, DON GIOVANNI.

THERESA TITIENS for the first time in her great character of DONNA ANNA.

Mme. CARRENO-SAURET as SERLINA.

(Her first appearance on the lyric stage.)

Miss BEAUMONT as ELVIRA.

Signori BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, VIERLING, REINA.

Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS MATINEE, LA FAVORITA.

Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, BOSTON THEATRE.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1876, at 8 P. M., at CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, the President, will deliver the annual address.

Subject—"Explorations, Discoveries, and Geographical Work of the World in 1875."

Illustrated by stereopticon views.

ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change for Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week. A new serio-comic play, entitled UNCLE ANTHONY.

Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Mr. Murray, Miss Alice Ross, Seely, Murray and Runnells, the original Southern Jubilee Singers, ten in number. Jennings, McDermott, Wild, and the entire company, in new acts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER....Lessees and Managers.

SUCCESS OF QUEEN AND WOMAN.	In consequence of the success of this play it will be given EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Miss CLARA MORRIS will appear MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

PROF. WILLIAMS, THE GREAT PSYCHOLogist and Mesmerist, with his remarkable experiments, assisted by expert performers in instrumental and vocal music, at large hall of Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS this week, Feb. 23 and 25. Interest, laughter, and profit combined in these entertainments.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.

THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.

A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEE TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.	EVERY EVENING; the largest and best company in the world; Barry Montague, Herr Schultz, La Belle Victoria, and 160 great stars.

DR. JOHN LORD,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, 11:30, SAVONAROLA.

Remaining twelve lectures, with reserved seats, $5; single admission, with reserved seat, 75c., at Putnam's.

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 128th st., near 4th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. S. AUSTEN PIERCE, Mus. Doc. Oxon., Organist. W. S. LEGGAT, Tenor; E. S. CHAPIN, Baritone. Tickets, 25 cents each.

MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

Will be held at

MASONIC HALL, 6TH AV. AND 23D ST., THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR has kindly consented to preside.

ANNUAL REPORTS READ BY Mr. HOWARD POTTER.

ADDRESS BY Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Tickets to be obtained FREE at

E. P. DUTTONS & CO., No. 713 Broadway;
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Murray st.;
No. 52 EAST 20TH ST.,
AND AT MASONIC HALL THE EVENING OF THE MEETING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. EDWARD NEWBERY, M. D., will lecture ON THE RELATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL TEMPERAMENTS. After which subjects relating to applied science will be discussed, and new inventions and discoveries examined.

J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,

No. 4 Irving place, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

To the Consumers of Gas:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

(Signed,) CHARLES ROOME, President.
JAMES W. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,

North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 AND 159 HESTER ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The price of gas supplied by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet from and after the 1st day of March next.

THOMAS K. LEES, President.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Secretary.

WANTED—WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING Machine, or Singer's, second hand. Address M. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Cavidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

14TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE

SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

_ Ladies should secure seats in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. 100TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.	THIS WEEK. 92d to 100th time of ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the most elaborate and beautiful scenery ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of unexampled strength, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theodore Hamilton, J. H. Stoddard, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, SIXTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

_ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

_ MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

LAST WEEK.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN

WATER COLORS

now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director.

The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for the brief season of KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA announced to commence on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, opens THIS (Thursday) MORNING. The first representation of the season will present Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her unrivaled rendition of Lady Henriette in Flotow's opera, MARTHA.

On TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, the favorite prima donna contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, will receive her annual BENEFIT, the performance consisting of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN both appearing, with a strong caste. WEDNESDAY, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, its first production here in English; KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT;) FRIDAY, LUCIA, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at Academy Box Office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, Goldsmith's glorious comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CHARLES MARLOW..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LUCILLE WESTERN.

THIS EVENING

LUCILLE WESTERN as MARGARET ROOKLEY,

In the thrilling drama (written expressly for her) THE CHILD STEALER.

Produced with new scenery and appointments, and all the original music.

J. B. STUDLEY and an excellent company.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

Admission, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

CHICKERING HALL.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 8 P. M.

Miss EMMA METTLER, Contralto; Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Tenor; Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso. Quartet from New-York Vocal Society. Miss J. M. BRIDGES, Pianiste; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Mr. W. K. BASSFORD, accompanist. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and at the door on evening of concert.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

BEGONE DULL CARE.

The funniest, prettiest, spiciest entertainment in New York. Immense hit of Sandalense Chronique.

Matinee	Melange of ballet, song, dance, and farce.	
Matinee	20 acts. | 60 Artists in elegant olio, |	
Matinee	Unrivaled on the continent.	
Matinee	Fattie Stewart. | Carlyle & Son. | Jas. Messenger	
Matinee	Hugh Haggerty | Maud Meryl. | L. & P. Parker.	

In addition to our colossal company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8, Three Pieces. C. T. NICHOLS, in THE TRAMP. A. H. SHELDON in JOE, THE ORPHAN, and TURN HIM OUT.	MATINEE at 2. Two Pieces. LOUISE SYLVESTER, A. H. SHELDON in TURN HIM OUT and THE 13TH CHIME.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

(Late Dan Bryant's.) Overflowing houses and great success of the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Sixty performers. The largest Minstrel Band in the world. MATINEE TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.

Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING. A complete control over the human mind. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL.

Fifth avenue Lecture Course, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, DR. E. H. CHAPIN, on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) are holding a series of religious meetings this week, at 4 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., in their meeting-house on 20th st., west of 3d av.; Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected; the public are cordially invited.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,

No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.

Special attention to out of town orders.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of RARE and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS for the Spring and Summer Fashions, March 10, 1876, No. 17 EAST 14TH ST., and all the Agencies. Portfolio of large illustrations, contains 52 folio pages; price 15 cents. Also, WHAT TO WEAR, contains full information on every department of dress; price 15 cents, post free.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady; Ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

SCANDAL INVESTIGATION.

ADVICE TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL—THE CHURCH NOT CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT ANDOVER'S REQUEST FOR A COUNCIL—A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF THE SCANDAL CALLED FOR—POWERFUL SPEECH OF REV. DR. LEONARD BACON.

The Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church held its seventh secret session yesterday morning in the Sunday-school of the church, assembling at 9:30 o'clock with a full attendance. Ex-Gov. Dingley, of Maine, presided, and after the customary half hour in prayer, Rev. Henry M. Storrs called attention to the report of the proceedings of the council which had appeared in the morning papers. He said it was outrageous that the result of their secret discussions should have gone abroad to the public. "I am not now speaking," said Mr. Storrs, "for the public, but I am addressing this council, and I hope that my remarks will not be communicated to the reporters. It is evident that there are delegates here who do not appreciate their position fully, and that perhaps they through carelessness divulge our proceedings. I regret that they should commit such an indiscretion, and I hope that for the future our proceedings will be kept private. It is too bad that we should be reported in the newspapers after all our exertions to keep our discussions private."

A delegate said that he was glad a synopsis of their proceedings had been published, and great credit was due to the press that they had succeeded under great difficulties in having correct reports of their proceedings. For himself he had not communicated any information to the reporters, but he had reason to believe that unusual privileges had been afforded at least to one newspaper, and it would be unfair to give news to one to the exclusion of all the others. Another delegate said he did not know how the reporters got the news, as they were kept shivering on the sidewalk. He thought Plymouth Church should at least have permitted the reporters to remain in the church, and he condemned the action of Moses S. Beach and Mr. Halliday in excluding the reporters from the premises.

At this point Dr. Leonard Bacon announced that the Committee on the Andover Letter, of which he was Chairman, was ready to report. "I hope," said the Doctor, "that this will not be reported in the newspapers." He then read the report, which was a very long one. It spoke in high terms of Andover Seminary and of the respect due to it; it eulogized its Professors, and said that any communication coming from that quarter was entitled to great weight and consideration. The committee had fully considered the question, and they had come to a conclusion that the Andover Seminary had no right to send a demand for a mutual council to open the scandal; that such a course was against Congregational usage and polity, and that as Plymouth Church had fully investigated the charges against its Pastor, no outside church had a right to interfere. The report concluded with a recommendation to advise Plymouth Church to decline the invitation for a mutual council.

The report was accepted and laid over for future discussion. The first resolution on the sixth question was next taken up and discussed. The point was whether Plymouth Church had done its duty fully in investigating the scandal.

Dr. Strong, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee, made an address, in which he strongly supported the action of the Investigating Committee.

President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, differed from Dr. Strong. He thought the Investigating Committee had not gone to the bottom facts. There were persons who were alleged to have information bearing on the points at issue, and they were not summoned by the committee. He considered that the fullest opportunity should have been given to these persons, and he therefore favored another investigation.

Rev. H. M. Storrs defended the action of the committee. Dr. Parker and Rev. J. Morgan Smith also took part in the discussion, which was very animated.

At the close of the discussion a resolution was offered stating that the council was satisfied that the investigations of the Investigating Committee were thorough, and arrived at the "bottom facts" in the case. This resolution was adopted with very little opposition. Another resolution was offered, having for its object the prevention of another council. The resolution was laid over for the afternoon session, as the hour of adjournment had arrived.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session of the Plymouth Advisory Council yesterday afternoon was a most exciting one and important in its results, as the council decided by a very large majority to advise Plymouth Church to reopen the case and have another investigation. After the council reassembled at 2 o'clock, the second resolution of the sixth question was taken up, which asked whether another investigation is deemed necessary. Dr. Leonard Bacon, in a speech of great power, strongly favored another investigation. He said that the Christian churches throughout this continent were looking to this council to do something to bring the scandal to an end; that the Christian community throughout the civilized world wanted a thorough investigation of the case; that public opinion demanded it, and that it would be suicide for Plymouth Church to evade or oppose such an inquiry. The investigations hitherto held were not of that searching nature to bring out all the facts, and as the public believed that there was evidence in the case which had not yet seen the light, it seemed to him that justice, not alone to Plymouth Church, but to the public, demanded that if these facts existed they should be brought out. There was no use, however, in holding another investigation except it was conducted in such a manner as to merit the confidence of the public. An ex parte or a partisan council, or one composed exclusively of Mr. Beecher's friends, would not command the confidence of the great body of the people. He was for a thorough investigation, and did not want hereafter to have the committee, if appointed, accused of whitewashing any one.

Dr. Porter supported the resolution for an investigation, although not in such strong language as that which Dr. Bacon used. He had confidence in the council doing what was right and just, and as Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher himself had offered no opposition to another inquiry, he thought the wisest course was to grant one.

Rev. H. M. Storrs saw no necessity for an investigation, but he would not oppose it, as he was confident that the innocence of Mr. Beecher would be vindicated.

Mr. Twitchell also supported the resolution, and hoped it would be passed unanimously.

Among those who opposed it was Rev. Lyman Abbott, who made a bitter and virulent speech against the adoption of the resolution. He was against any further investigation, and, as Plymouth Church was satisfied with its Pastor, he saw no reason why other people should meddle in its affairs. He closed by moving that the whole matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration. This resolution was promptly voted down, and another delegate moved that inasmuch as Mr. Beecher himself had challenged investigation, the council recommend that further inquiry be held and an opportunity given to all persons to come forward and tell what they know about the scandal. This resolution was put and carried, only twenty-four delegates voting against it. It being then 5:30 o'clock, the council took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The council reassembled at 7:30 o'clock, ex-Gov. Dingley, Assistant Moderator, presiding. Having during the afternoon session passed a resolution to advise Plymouth Church to hold another investigation, the third resolution on question No. 6 was taken up for consideration. The question to be decided was as to how such an investigation should be held, and the discussion on this subject lasted nearly all the evening, ending in the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of Gov. Dingley, Judge Withey and another, to select a committee of five from the twenty names already submitted to the council. This committee of five, of which three are to form a quorum, will form a commission, to hear any future charges which may be made against the Pastor. It is not proposed actually to reopen the scandal, but if Mr. Bowen or Mr. Moulton submit charges to this committee they will be bound to hear them. The resolution so far, of course, is only advisory, and Plymouth Church must accept it before it has any force. The next difficulty will be to get five gentlemen outside of the council who will be ready and willing to take such an unpleasant task upon their shoulders. If they succeed in getting the committee, notice will be given within thirty days that the committee have been duly appointed and are ready to hear any charge which any one has to make. The report of the committee on the Andover letter was read and adopted. It reports, as already stated, against the proposition of the Andover church.

The council will reassemble this morning to hear the final report of the Committee of Nine.

It has been decided to make the deliverance this evening, and this will be done at a public meeting to be held in the church. The church will be opened, it is expected, at 7:30 o'clock, and the report will be made at the convenience of the council at a later hour.

MR. BOWEN'S STATEMENT.

ITS READING BEFORE THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE MEMBERS ATTEMPT TO FORCIBLY DETAIN HIM.

Mr. Bowen appeared before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church last night, and an exciting scene followed the reading of his statement. The meeting took place in Mr. Halliday's house, in Willow street, Brooklyn. About forty persons were present, among them Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver Johnson, John T. Howard, Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. Scoville, Beecher's son-in-law, Rev. Edward Beecher, and Drs. Wolcott and Fairchild. Mr. Bowen, who was accompanied by his two sons, appeared in pursuance of the communication of the committee, dated Feb. 17, 1876, as follows:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1876.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen:

SIR: The Examining Committee have directed me to say that they are acting under express instructions from the Church, embraced in a resolution, a copy of which has been transmitted to you. In the judgment of the committee there is no ground for your assertion that you are on trial. They are making a preliminary investigation into insinuations or charges which you have made against a fellow-member of the Church, concerning which you have repeatedly expressed yourself ready to give the essential facts. These facts they demand.

The committee therefore renew their request that you appear at the time and place specified in my letter of the 12th inst. for the purpose therein named. Respectfully,

S. B. HALLIDAY, Clerk.

He was at once called upon by Mr. Halliday to make his statement. Previous to making it he expressed surprise at the large audience and asked for information. He was told that the committee never objected to his bringing in friends, and now there was no reason why Mr. Beecher's friends should not be admitted; the committee only objected to reporters. The committee, however, wished it to be understood that the outsiders came at Mr. Beecher's request and not at the request of the committee. Mr. Bowen replied that he had no objection to the presence of so many people, and that the committee must be responsible for the publicity of what he might say. His statement was then read by himself, and the reading occupied about an hour. Mr. Bowen then handed the document to Rev. Edward Beecher, who asked the committee what should be done with it. There was a brief spell of silence, during which Mr. Bowen took his coat and hat, as if preparing to leave, when Mr. Tilney, the clerk of the church, asked him if he had any further facts to present.

Mr. Bowen replied: "I have said, Sir, all I have to say to-night. I have given you a copy of the charges, and I shall now go."

An attempt was made to detain him, and a scene of disorder followed, in the midst of which Mr. Blair shouted: "I protest against Bowen being allowed to leave this room."

This announcement increased the tumult, and Mr. Blair exclaimed, "Lock the doors! Lock the doors!" and Mr. Shearman shouted, "This man shall not be permitted to leave this room. Lock the doors! Lock the doors!" At this several brothers rushed to the parlor doors. Mr. Bowen stood speechless, while Mr. White locked the front parlor door, putting the key in his pocket.

Mr. Bowen then ran toward the back door, followed by the members of the committee, who endeavored to bar his egress, and chairs and tables were overturned in the confusion. But Mr. Bowen succeeded in escaping, and finally reached the street.

Mr. S. V. White, who was the first to emerge from Mr. Halliday's house after the departure of the Bowens, stated the substance of Mr. Bowen's interview with the committee as follows: "Mr. Bowen's statement covered between thirty and forty pages of foolscap. Bowen himself only read two pages and a half, the remainder being read by Dr. Ward himself. The statement was merely a repetition of stories which had come to Bowen, and did not contain a single name, date, or clue of any kind by which its allegations could be proved or disproved. He said that he would be willing to give the names, dates, &c., to any committee pledged to secrecy. When he had concluded he turned to go out. I sat near the front door, and as I desired further information on the subject, I turned the key and put it in my pocket. The scene which followed was as good as a play. Bowen rushed to the rear door of the room, knocking down chairs and camp-stools in his progress, and finally made his exit into the hall, and from there into the street. Mr. White added that he intended to follow Mr. Bowen up in this matter, and make him prove his allegations. Col. Beecher said that the only names mentioned in the statement were those of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richards, whom Mr. Bowen said had informed him that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to them in person. Another of the charges was that Mr. Beecher had seduced a certain woman more than ten years ago, and had continued his intimacy with her for years.

Among the members of the Advisory Council present at the reading of Bowen's statement, by Mr. Beecher's invitation, were Dr. Sturtevant, of the Illinois College; Dr. Strong, of Carlton College, Minnesota; Dr. Wolcott, of Cleveland; Rev. J. P. Warren, of Charlestown, Mass.; Judge Withey, Prof. Payne, and Dr. Parker, of Hartford.

NEW SCANDAL DEVELOPMENTS.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FRANCIS D. MOULTON AND GEN. BUTLER—HOW THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF 1874 WAS MANAGED—GEN. TRACY'S CONNECTION WITH IT.

The following important correspondence has taken place between Benjamin F. Butler and Mr. Francis D. Moulton:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My relations to you and your relations to me in the Tilton-Beecher controversy have been often referred to publicly and privately, and with frequent misrepresentations, as, for instance, in statements like this: That I sought you for the purpose of Beecher's overthrow, and that you became my counsel in the beginning to serve me, and incidentally Tilton, as against Beecher. Nobody knows as you do every detail of my effort to save all parties from the disastrous consequences that have followed the publication of the Bacon letter and the appointment of Beecher's Investigating Committee; and, certainly, I know that you most faithfully labored and counseled for the suppression of the scandal, and that if your advice had been followed the unhappy controversy would long since have been settled.

The time may come when I shall want my position and our relations perfectly understood, and I therefore ask from you, over your own signature, a statement of the facts that will forever show that until Beecher made his treacherous and false attack upon me before his Investigating Committee I tried honestly, believing in his contrition and repentance for crimes confessed by him, to save him from their publication and consequences. I have more reason than you for remembering the facts and dates necessary to such a statement, but I know you will vividly recall the following events:

First—On June 30, 1874, you wrote me as follows:

BOSTON, June 30, 1874.

MY DEAR MOULTON: Matters of public concernment, as well as of private consequence to yourself and friend Tilton, impel me to write. I fear harm to both from the present outlook of affairs growing out of the publication concerning you and him.

I should be glad to confer with you both at the earliest day your convenience and my necessities will permit, and specially when we might not be the subject of comment. What say? Will you and Mr. Tilton meet me on Sunday next at my club in Boston, or at Narragansett, if you are there for the season, or in New-York? This request is not lightly made.

Meanwhile, as a friend and a lawyer, I most earnestly advise that there be no more publications or outgivings. Surely not unless they can be made more useful to the parties than already made. I have no fear that you will misunderstand the thought which dictates this note, from faithfully your friend, B. F. BUTLER.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

The above letter was, as you told me, written in consequence of an interview in Boston on the day of its date, between Benjamin F. Tracy, as counsel of Mr. Beecher, and yourself, and shows that you were sought first by Beecher, and deliberately through his lawyer, for I had never conferred with you, directly or indirectly, up to the date of the letter on the Tilton-Beecher affair; nor did I know, although at the time on the most friendly terms with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tracy, that they intended to counsel with you, and I did not know until July 20, 1874, that Mr. Tracy had conferred with you, and it became known to me at a meeting between yourself, Mr. Tracy, and myself, to which you came at the solicitation of Mr. Tracy, for the purpose of the suppression of Tilton's statement, which he had promised to make on the evening of that day to the so-called Investigating Committee, and I shall always remember the blush of shame for his duplicity that spread over Tracy's face when I asked him why he had not communicated to me the fact that he had seen you before; nor can I forget, when you asked him why he had not told you at the interview at Boston that an Investigating Committee was proposed or appointed, how he replied: "Gen. Butler, I confess that in not telling you, I made the greatest professional blunder of my life."

You will remember that on July 20, 1874, we went to Tilton's house, after consultation and agreement with Tracy, and counseled him, with all the force we could command, not to make a statement to the Investigating Committee charging his wife and Beecher with adultery, and how, after laboring with him for a long time, we finally succeeded in getting him to consent that he would not publish the statement nor say anything about it if he could procure an adjournment of the Investigating Committee; and how, after we got that promise from him, we went to Tracy's house by appointment and communicated to him the result of our interview with Tilton.

You will remember that Tracy went with us to my house, and, after further consultation, he left us to procure, if possible, the adjournment of the committee, and that he returned, saying he had not seen Mr. Sage, the Chairman, but had left a note for him, and that he had also called on Mr. Cleveland, a member of the committee whom he had also failed to meet.

You will remember, also, that Tracy said he would not attend the meeting in case his move for adjournment failed, if Tilton would agree not to read or publish his statement in case Tracy absented himself, and that to this we got the consent of Tilton, which you communicated to Tracy. It was agreed that Tilton should go to the committee-room, as a formal compliance with his engagement, and return as soon as possible to my house.

You cannot have forgotten how anxiously we awaited Tilton's return, and how, at last, fearing something wrong, we sent to the committee-room to find, to our dismay, that Tracy, notwithstanding his agreement, was there, and Tilton was reading his statement. I ask you also to recall the interview between yourself, Tracy, and me at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of Aug. 9, 1874. You will remember how earnest Tracy was that I should not make the statement of facts, and the presentation of documents for which Beecher had, with pretense of innocence, asked, and that Tracy pointed out how a short statement could be made without the statement of Beecher's adultery and the proofs of it by simply conforming to the written request of the committee to present only the documents quoted in part by Mr. Tilton in his statement, and that it was upon Tracy's suggestion and solicitation that the consultation took place next day at my house, during which you presented the views of Mr. Tracy, and in consequence of which what is known as "The Short Statement" was prepared and by me read to the committee, instead of the full statement of facts and presentation of documents which Beecher pretended to want, which Tracy knew was prepared, and for the exclusion of which he labored.

You will remember that Tracy came to us on the evening of that day, Aug. 10, 1874, and expressed his satisfaction and thanks to you, and solicited you to meet him at his house the next day for consultation as to what further was necessary to be done. You went to his house with your secretary, Mr. Clancy, and there dictated, in conference with Tracy, Beecher's defense, which, in accordance with his [Tracy's] request, you had written out and sent to him, accompanied with a letter, the wisdom of which, in view of Tracy's action, is not more apparent to you than it will be to those who read it when the time comes for its publication. It cannot have escaped your notice that a part of your letter and defense was used on the trial for a purpose entirely different from that for which it was prepared. You will remember that, believing, after having made my short statement, I had done what was best for all the interests involved, and all that I could honorably do, I ended, as I thought, my connection with the case by surrendering all the documents into your hands, intending that they never should be accessible for the purposes of the controversy, and if in this (as I intended it to be) my last appearance in the tragedy I erred, it was not in lack of charity toward Beecher and faith in Tracy, but in not properly considering the obligations of friendship and truth to Theodore Tilton.

You will remember that in our interview with Tracy, the guilt of Beecher was the expressed and conceded fact upon which we proceeded, and that we labored to save him, (believing in his repentance,) the sorrowing mother, the innocent children, and society, from the publication of his trangression, and its dreadful consequences. As I look back, and consider my motives and actions, which were open to you in the emergencies of this tragedy, I find nothing to justify the cruel attack and false accusation of Beecher, and yet, knowing his agony, and that he was fighting for more than his life, I sometimes almost forgive him. But I have never discovered a reason for deeming Mr. Tracy's course other than unprofessional. I shall always consider that poor Beecher committed a greater crime in accepting, deliberately, with the necessity of perjury which it entailed, Tracy and Shearman's defense of him than when, in a moment of ungovernable passion he fell—with Elizabeth Tilton.

You came to be my counsel after Mr. Beecher's attack upon me. Until that time you had acted as a friend, co-operating with those who meant, as well as with those who pretended to mean, the best for plaintiff, defendant, their families, and society. You will remember that before what was known as my second statement was published we gave a full opportunity to Beecher for retraction of his false accusations of black-mail, which he did not withdraw till Mr. Fullerton wrung from him, when on the witness stand, the humiliating confession, in substance, that he knew that it was not true when he made it, but that his lawyers compelled him to make the charge.

I feel confident that one of these days, and that not far distant, it will be understood everywhere that the criminal Beecher, and not you nor I, must be held responsible for the facts and revolting accusations which I have published against him. I am not wrong as to the facts stated in this letter, and, if they show anything, they show that you and I labored earnestly and unselfishly to do what we believed the interests of individuals and society demanded, and that Tracy, the counsel of Beecher, and counsel of the Investigating Committee also, while professing, in his connection with the committee, to be seeking for the truth, was professionally laboring for its suppression, and that his treachery to me in his cruel, heartless, and unjustifiable denunciation during the trial in the City Court of Brooklyn was only the natural supplement of his interpretation of what truth and honor required in his relations to the Investigating Committee as its counsel, in his relations to Tilton, to whom he pledged his professional integrity in 1872, and to you.

It is time, in my opinion at least, that that portion of the truth in the Tilton-Beecher case referred to in this letter, be known, and I ask from you, as a personal favor, that you give me a reply as soon as you can, which I know you will, and thus add another to the many obligations which I shall try to discharge by kindness and friendship wherever and whenever I can. Faithfully your friend.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876.

Francis D. Moulton, No. 49 Remsen street:

I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, asking for a reply to your letter of Jan. 10, ult. Pressing professional engagements and absence from my documents, especially the telegrams of Mr. Tracy asking for conferences, to refresh my mind as to dates, have prevented an earlier reply.

In answer to your telegraphic message that you deemed it convenient to you to have a reply at once, I state that the facts, dates, and circumstances, as set forth in your letter, and acts done by me in connection with Mr. Tracy and yourself in regard to the accusations against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton, in what I then believed was a joint endeavor on our part as against Mr. Tilton, to suppress a revolting scandal, which, irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the parties implicated, must work a grievous wrong to many innocent persons and to society, are true, although many details are omitted in your letter, which, were I answering it at length, I should give, as aiding the explanation of my connection with the case.

I was certainly first applied to by Tracy in behalf of Mr. Beecher, and your history of what was done in conjunction with him entirely accords with my memory, and can be verified in part by documents in my possession. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

MR. MOODY'S PREACHING.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES IN THE HIPPODROME.

Although the audience which gathered at the noon meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday was somewhat smaller than that of the previous day, it was still sufficiently large to almost fill the large hall. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Take the name of Jesus with you, child of sorrow and of woe." After a prayer, the congregation again sang, and Mr. Moody read the following text:

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." (St. Matthew, xi., 28—30.)

Come unto me all ye that labor, said the speaker. I like that little word "all." It means that we all shall come. Now, how is that we shall come to our Saviour? Some come to Him with their best actions, best thoughts, best work. It is not so He invites us to come. He invites us to come as sinners. There is no use of putting on a cloak of godliness when we approach Him. It is when we come to Him just as we are, sinful and weak, that He meets us joyfully, ready to forget, forgive, and save. I remember speaking to a lady in the inquiry-rooms recently. After talking over this subject of faith, she asked me if I didn't think constitution had a good deal to do with it. Some people, she thought, were so constituted that they could not have faith. What an idea! Do you think that God is mocking the world when he invites it to come unto Him? I should rather say "commands," for every request of God is a command. Do you think that when He commands you to come to Christ, He does not give you the power to obey, if you will? Oh, He will give you strength, if you will ask it. Let us then pray that the spirit of God may lead us to Him to-day.

Brief addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Tucker and others, after which Dr. Hamilton led in prayer. The congregation was dismissed by the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Lloyd.

Last evening, for the first time in many nights, there was no overflow meeting during the evening services, and there were many vacant seats in the gallery of the large hall. Mr. Moody preached with his accustomed force, and the singing of Mr. Sankey was even better than usual. During the evening he sang with much effect, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh," a hymn not found in the revival collection. Mr. Moody selected his text from the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, from which he preached a forcible sermon, exhorting his hearers to seek Christ while they had yet the opportunity.

THE BRATTLEBORO SCHOOL CASE.

The Supreme Court of Vermont, Friday, decided the celebrated Brattleboro school case in favor of the School Board. The opinion was delivered by Judge Barrett. It will be remembered that a large number of children of Catholic parentage, in violation of a rule of the school, absented themselves from the public school on Corpus Christi day; that on a previous "day of obligation" of the church, they had similarly absented themselves; that, on this occasion, they had requested to be excused from attendance, but were denied; and that, in consequence of their non-attendance, they were expelled from school. The present action was a bill in chancery brought to restrain the School Board from carrying the order for expulsion into effect. The court held that the rule was within the legal power of the School Board to make; that requiring the children to attend on that day, and refusing to excuse them, was not such an interference with the freedom of conscience as to make the rule in conflict with the Constitution; that the holding of a session of the school that day, was not any more illegal than it would be to hold a town meeting on that day; that the school laws, as well as this rule, were made for all persons, and, as it did not conflict with the Constitution, was legal and of binding force. The court, therefore, dismissed the bill. The decision of the court sustains the action of Judge Wheeler in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction in the first instance, and is based, substantially, on the same reasons. It also affirms the action of the Court of Chancery in dismissing the bill.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AT TARRYTOWN—LOSS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $100,000.

Tarrytown was visited by a destructive fire yesterday morning which resulted in the burning of nineteen buildings valued at $65,000 to $75,000, together with their contents, of the estimated value of $50,000. The fire broke out at about 12 o'clock at night, and was discovered in a stable in the rear of John Gilchrist's meat market, three doors above the corner of Cortland avenue and Main street. The entire block of buildings on Main street, from Cortland avenue to Orchard street, was destroyed, as were also the stable where the fire originated, and a livery stable kept by Moses Whipple, on Cortland avenue. Mr. Whipple's loss was small, as he succeeded in removing his horses and most of his livery stock. The building was owned by the Olmstead estate, and was valued at $2,000: no insurance. The buildings destroyed on Main street, with the amounts of loss and insurances, were as follows: Corner Main and Orchard streets, J. E. Ayres, clothing store and dwelling, loss $20,000, insurance $10,000; Miss Boerum, millinery and fancy goods, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000; W. B. Culver, dry goods, and Robert H. Graham, fancy goods. Culver estimates his loss at $25,000 on stock, on which there was an insurance of $15,000, each of the following companies being represented to the amount of $2,500: Royal Canadian, Franklin, of Philadelphia; Atlantic, of New-York; Faneuil, of Boston; National, of Hartford, and Westchester. The building belonged to C. W. Stone. Heestimates his loss at $5,000, and was insured for $3,000; F. B. Cypher, confectioner, loss $6,000, insurance $4,000; Bishop Armstrong, shoes, loss $4,000, insurance, $2,000; W. R. Collins, hatter, loss $3,000, no insurance; Moses Shindler, jeweler, loss $4,000, insurance $2,400; Baxter & Co., drugs, loss $11,000, insurance $7,000; a house, owned by the Olmstead estates, loss $8,000, insurance $4,000; J. Baruch, clothing, loss $8,000, insurance $4,000; George W. Briggs, restaurant, loss $11,000, insurance $7,000; John H. Gilchrist, meat market, loss $8,000, insurance $5,000; Thomas Hammill, hardware, loss $12,000, insurance $9,000; William H. Perry, restaurant, loss $6,000, insurance $3,000. There were, in all, eleven families burned out, besides the hotel, as in nearly every instance the proprietors of the stores occupied the upper part of the buildings as dwellings. The families burned out were Mr. Warner's, Mr. Perry's, Mr. Hammill's, Mr. Briggs', Mr. Baruch's, Mrs. Elliott's boarding-house, Mr. Baxter's, Mr. Schindler's, Mr. Armstrong's, Mr. Van Tassell's, Mr. Kincaid's, Mr. Graham's, and Mr. Ayres'. In addition to the buildings destroyed, all the buildings on the opposite side of the street were more or less damaged by heat. C. F. Morris' grocery store, on the corner of Main street and Cortland avenue, was damaged $750.

The buildings occupied by Graham and Culver were owned by C. W. Stone, and were valued at $6,000; insurance, $4,000. Charles Sterling owned the buildings occupied by Schindler, Collins, Cypher, and Armstrong. They were valued at $25,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000.

The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and as there was not a fire-engine in the village the people could do but little else except stand and see the buildings burn. Calls for aid were sent to Sing Sing, Peekskill, and this City. Peekskill sent an engine and a hose company, which arrived just in time to prevent the fire from crossing Orchard street. The fire-boat Havemeyer was sent from New-York, but could not land on account of low water. Engine No. 40 was ordered to the scene, but the order was countermanded, on subsequent information that the fire was extinguished. The rate of insurance, according to one of the local insurance agents, has always been four per cent., owing, no doubt, to the absence of all facilities for putting out a fire should one occur. In addition to the companies above mentioned the Adriatic, Ætna, and Mechanics' and Traders' are among the sufferers, Mr. Baxter's insurance being divided among these companies. It was said that these and other companies had taken risks as low as one and a quarter to two per cent. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps, who, it is thought, had taken up their quarters for the night in the stable where the fire originated. It had been closed by its owner at 6 o'clock.

The following is a list of losses and insurance hastily made up, but it is believed that in the main it is accurate:

	Loss.	Insurance.
J. T. Warner, Revere House	$7,000	$5,000
William Perry, restaurant	7,000	3,000
Thomas Hammill, hardware	12,000	9,000
H. A. Benedict, market	8,000	5,000
John Chilchrist, market	3,000	....
G. W. Briggs, Pocantico House	11,000	7,000
Mr. Bird, clothing	8,000	4,000
J. Barucks, clothing	5,000	2,200
Olmstead estate, tenement	8,000	4,000
Baxter & Co., druggists	11,000	7,000
Charles Sterling, brick block	30,000	20,000
Moses Shindler, jeweler	4,000	2,000
William R. Collins, hatter	2,000	....
Bishop Armstrong, shoes	4,000	5,000
F. D. Cypher, confectioner	6,000	4,000
Robert Graham, fancy goods	5,000	3,000
Col. Stone, buildings	12,000	8,000
James E. Ayres, clothing	22,000	15,000
H. S. Culver, dry goods	5,000	6,000
Mrs. Boreum, fancy goods	3,000	2,000
Olmstead estate, stables	2,500	....
H. N. Odell, building	500	500
Mr. Birdsall, undertaker	500	500
Mr. Barnes, druggist	3,000	2,000
Total	$177,500	$109,000

OTHER FIRES.

The Sulphur Spring Orphan Home, three miles from Buffalo, owned by the congregation of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Over fifty inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. The building, together with the furniture, fixtures, and effects of the inmates were consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No estimate of the loss or amount of insurance can be obtained at present.

A fire broke out yesterday in the planing mill owned by J. H. Sauning & Co., on Plum street, Cincinnati, near the Exposition Buildings. The mill was also occupied by W. S. Dunn & Co., and Fred. Thusinger, engaged in the manufacture of furniture. The building and machinery were totally destroyed. Sauning & Co.'s loss is $60,000; insured $24,000. Dunn & Co.'s loss is $8,000; amount of insurance unknown. Thusinger's loss is $12,600; insurance, $5,600.

At Davenport, Iowa, a fire broke out yesterday morning at about 1:30 o'clock, in the hall of Hill's block, corner of Third and Brady streets, completely destroying the whole block, together with the stocks. The total loss is estimated at over $70,000; $30,000 on the building, and between $40,000 and $45,000 on stock, which is mostly covered by insurance.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the party who caused the destruction by fire of the ice-houses at Rondout on the 5th inst., or the one at Athens on the 18th inst.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S GRAVE.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Those who were most intimately acquainted with Miss Cushman state that she often expressed a desire to be buried as near the place of her birth as circumstances would permit. With this view she visited Mount Auburn Cemetery during the latter part of 1874, and inspected a number of lots and tombs then for sale. Several of these occupy very prominent portions of the cemetery, and are surrounded with costly monuments; but none seemed to suit the simple taste of Miss Cushman, and she pleasantly remarked to one of the attendants, "They are all grand, but haven't you a lot for sale where one could obtain an unobstructed view of Boston?" She was informed that there were a few lots for sale back of the tower, whereupon she said, "Oh, well, let us look at them." While the lady and the official were on their way to the place designated the graves of some of her once warmest friends were passed, and at each she paused for a moment and related some pleasant memories connected with their lives. Palm avenue, situated at the eastern side of the ground, was reached, and standing upon a little eminence Miss Cushman exclaimed, "This is a delightful spot; see, yonder lies dear old Boston." The lot is numbered 4,236, and was at once purchased and orders given by her to have it properly cared for. Last Summer she again visited the place in company with a party of other ladies, and appeared to be greatly pleased with the selection she had made. Though the lot is quite a distance from the central part of Mount Auburn, its location is strikingly beautiful, being within full view of this city and overlooking the widest part of Charles River.

WHAT ONE CAN GO THROUGH.

The Worcester *Spy* tells this extraordinary story: "A Taunton man of forty-six has had a checkered career. He has been shipwrecked once, narrowly escaped baking in a railroad accident, has been ran away with times innumerable, was shot in the neck at Gettysburg, had a taste of the horrors of Libby Prison, fell overboard from a whaler, and, before being picked up, left two fingers in the mouth of a shark, was drafted twice, had the right arm broken in two places during the New-York riot, stood on a barrel with a halter around his neck, in an Alabama town at the outbreak of the rebellion, from sunrise to sunset; in 1863 was crushed under a falling building during a California earthquake, and was without food or drink nearly fifty hours, and, when homeward bound from the mines of the White Pine region, narrowly escaped lynching through a mistake in person. Amid all, he preserves his equanimity, and refuses to believe that luck is against him."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A concert for the benefit of the Protestant Girls' School in Mexico will be given at Chickering Hall this evening.

Col. J.H. Mapleson, manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, sailed for Europe yesterday aboard the Java.

The steam-ship Java, sailing yesterday for Europe via Queenstown, took out a mail consisting of 22,000 letters and 44 bags of papers, also 187 bags of New-Zealand mail.

Rev. Dr. Mendes gives the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Industrial School an entertainment this evening, consisting of a science-chat about the "Telegraph," recitations, singing, &c.

The remains of Judge Alexander Spaulding were interred yesterday morning in Green-Wood Cemetery, the funeral services having been held at his late residence, No. 99 West Sixty-first street. Rev Father Stone, of the Paulist Fathers, officiated.

Mr. Frederic Vors will repeat in Chickering Hall, on the evening of Thursday, March 2, 1876, the lecture he delivered at the Cooper Union, on the "Manufacture of Bronze and the Different Styles of Enamels in their Connection with Ornamental Metal Work."

The Board of Apportionment received a communication yesterday from the Commissioners of Education requesting them to transfer a balance of $100,000 of the school fund for 1875 to that of 1876, for the purpose of erecting and repairing buildings, &c. The matter will come up at the next meeting of the Board.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association is to be held this evening at Masonic Hall. The reports of this association contain facts in regard to our pauper population which demand the earnest attention of the most thoughtful of our citizens. Mr. Charles O'Conor will preside and Mr. Joseph H. Choate will make the address.

Charles Dodge, of No. 309 Madison avenue, was driving a horse attached to a light wagon down Fifth avenue yesterday, and when at Fortieth street the axle of the wagon broke, throwing Mr. Dodge to the pavement and injuring him severely. The horse ran down Fifth avenue, and was stopped at Twenty-second street by Patrolman Cunning. The horse was badly injured and the wagon was demolished.

The trial of Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, who is charged with neglect of duty in connection with the Ryan murder case, which occurred in December, 1873, at No. 204 Broome street, (at which time the Captain was in command of the Thirteenth Precinct,) was resumed before Commissioners Wheeler and Voorhis yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to next Wednesday.

Michael Leary, a driver employed on the Eleventh Street Line, was yesterday afternoon found insensible in his car at the corner of Twelfth street and Seventh avenue. It was afterward ascertained that while turning the corner a short time previous his car came in collision with a Seventh Avenue Line car, driven by Patrick Duffy, and that Leary's head was caught between the two cars. It was so badly bruised that his death is momentarily expected. Duffy was arrested.

A wrestling match has been arranged for $2,000 and the championship of America, between Major J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, formerly of this City, and Jacob Martin, of Ypsilanti. They are to wrestle square hold, collar and elbow, best three in five, fair back falls, two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder to touch the ground together to constitute a fair back fall, or otherwise according to the rules of the Detroit Wrestling Tournament. The stakes are to be $1,000 a side. The contest is to take place either in this City or at Detroit, on March 15.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday in the case of the child James Gillespie, who died last Saturday from burns received, as was alleged, by being thrown on a hot stove by his father, Robert Gillespie, at No. 361 Greenwich street. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was adduced to show that the father was guilty of the inhuman act charged against him except the repeated assertion of the child that "Papa had done it." The jury rendered a verdict that the child's death was caused by burns, but was not able to determine in what manner they were inflicted.

BROOKLYN.

A hearing will be given the butchers in the Common Council Chamber to-day, by the Board of Health, in relation to the closing of the slaughter-houses in Hudson avenue.

The gates of the new reservoir at Hempstead have been closed for the purpose of testing its capacity to hold twelve feet of water. The test will be complete in a few days.

A "street annunciator" has been placed in car No. 202 of the Boerum and Adams street line. The annunciator is worked by the conductor, and announces as it comes to each corner the name of the next street.

In the City Court yesterday, Mary Langley recovered $500 from Hugh M. Reilly, for injuries received by her while having a tooth drawn by a clerk of the defendant. The plaintiff's jaw was broken and injured for life.

Andrew Murdock, aged thirty-eight, of South Fifth and Fourth streets, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a quantity of laudanum. He left a wife and two children. They lived happily together, and no cause is assigned for the act.

Joel Sammitt, brother-in-law of P. Nathan Rubenstein, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed while giving testimony on the trial of Sarah Alexander's murderer. Sammitt pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $2,500 bail, which he furnished, to appear for trial.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors continued their investigation to-day into the charge that Contractor French, who furnished the coal distributed by the Charity Commissioners, did not give full weight. Several witnesses testified that they received what purported to be half tons of coal, which were when weighed found short.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of John F. Bauer, who died from taking a quantity of cyanide of potassium last Thursday in a photographic gallery adjoining his store. He had an insurance policy on his life for $10,000, and much interest was manifested to learn whether he took the poison purposely or by mistake. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide, committed while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

State Gas Inspector Byrne has tested the meters of the following gas consumers in Brooklyn: Hugh Boyd, of No. 35 Tomkins place; A. T. Taylor, of No. 274 Clinton street; William H. Hazzard, of No. 247 Baltic street; William Seaman, of No. 248 Court street; William Washburn, of No. 165 Pacific street; William Taylor, of No. 325 Union street; and Journeay & Burham. Errors in the amount of gas registered, varying from six to ten per cent. in favor of the gas companies, were discovered. The companies have in some instances paid back the overcharges.

STATEN ISLAND.

An election for two Trustees of the village of Port Richmond will be held on March 7. The candidates have not yet been nominated.

The Board of Trustees of Edgewater have appointed Nathaniel Marsh to fill the vacancy in that board, made by the resignation of Cornelius Fellows.

Herman Huen, a boy five years of age, was attacked yesterday by a pointer belonging to one of the brewers in Stapleton, and so badly bitten that his life is despaired of.

The First Baptist Church of Graniteville deny the statement that they are to part with their Pastor on account of pecuniary embarrassment. The parish is in a flourishing condition.

Rev. James S. Bush, of the Church of the Ascension at West Brighton, has been chosen presiding officer by the conference of the Episcopal clergymen of Richmond County, which was recently formed.

Schooners are constantly arriving at the village wharf at Stapleton laden with ice from Maine. It is estimated that the mild Winter has caused the expenditure elsewhere of $50,000 which otherwise would have been spent in cutting, hauling, and housing.

The Port Richmond churches have engaged the steamer Black Bird to accommodate all those who wish to visit the Hippodrome this evening. The vessel will leave Pier No. 19 North River, at 10 o'clock, and will stop at New Brighton, West Brighton, Port Richmond, and Elm Park.

The Staten Island ferry-boat D. R. Martin, which was so mysteriously burned last Summer, is to be rebuilt for the Garner opposition line. The hull will be put on the ways at South Brooklyn and in some respects altered. She will be made a "double ender," but will only be used as a passenger boat.

NEW-JERSEY.

John D. Harrison, the newly-elected Sheriff of Essex County, was sworn into office Tuesday.

The little son of ex-Alderman Richards, of Newark, who was severely burned a few days ago, has since died from his injuries.

Job Woodruff, a prominent hardware dealer of Newton, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $15,000 and assets from $4,000 to $6,000.

Albert Snyder, aged fourteen, while playing with some companions near the Newark and New-York Railroad depot, in Newark, attempted to run across the track [illegible] ween an engine and an attached train, yesterday, but was knocked down and the whole train passed over his body, killing him instantly. The body was removed to his parents' residence in Bank street.

A panic occurred among the passengers on the Middletown way train which left Paterson for New-York at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the cars of a coal train had run off the track a short distance below the depot, and one corner of it projected so close to the other track that it tore all of the windows and sides out of the passenger cars. Several ladies fainted, some of the passengers were cut with the broken glass, and for a few moments the utmost consternation prevailed. No one was seriously injured.

MEETING OF ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons held their eighteenth annual meeting last night at their rooms, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The retiring President, Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, was in the chair and opened the proceedings with the delivery of his address. In the course of his speech he lucidly and tersely explained the circumstances attending the collapse of the effort to unite the college with Columbia College. The proposal, when first made by President Barnard, had found great favor in the eyes of the counselors and Trustees of the medical institution, as they had been for years endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000 for the endowment of a chair of pathological anatomy, and expected great pecuniary assistance as the result of such a union. But the endeavor had fallen through, and the Alumni were now compelled to trust to their own exertions. It was never contemplated that they should raise this large sum by their own unaided efforts, but it had been justly considered wise to attempt to raise as much as they could, say about fifteen thousand dollars, and then to make a public appeal. About five thousand dollars had been subscribed, and the McLellan legacy would give them about fifteen thousand dollars more, so that they were now in a condition to renew the efforts which had been abandoned when it seemed probable that all which they desired to accomplish would be done for them by Columbia College. At the conclusion of the President's speech, the usual routine of business was entered into, and all the reports were read. Then came the work of renewing the organization by the appointment of fresh officers, and this resulted in the following officials being chosen: President, W. H. Draper, New-York; Vice President, Alexander Dougherty, Newark, N. J.; Secretary, George Bayles, New-York; Assistant Secretary, C. S. Bull, New-York. There was no balloting for the office of Treasurer, as the appointment is conferred by the Trustees. After the nominations had been adopted, the meeting adjourned to the 29th inst.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. William A. Pile, of Missouri, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adolfo Ybañez, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator A. Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Rossmore Hotel.

J. Boutton, of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator W. S. Dickinson, of Bangor, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is at the Everett House.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn and Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator John S. Hager, of California, and ex-Congressman Charles H. Van Wyck, of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y.; ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, and Ward Cheney, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THIRD AVENUE BANK TROUBLES.

The examination of Thompson W. Decker, President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was to have been resumed yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, but an adjournment was had to Friday.

The cases of ex-Presidents Daniel S. Bates and John H. Lyon, and ex-Secretaries William S. Carman and David Morgan, had been set down for today, but the defendants appeared yesterday, and on account of Justice Duffy's ruling at the last hearing that their cases were not strictly confined within the special law relating to bank officials, but were covered by the general law in reference to perjury, they waived any further examination, and were held in $3,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The cases of Messrs. William A. Darling and Spencer H. Green, formerly President and Secretary of the bank, are to be heard at the Yorkville Police Court at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday next, before Justice Duffy.

COMING BILLIARD GAMES.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the four-handed billiard contest, for $2,000, between Cyrille and Joseph Dion against William Sexton and Albert Garnier. They are to play 2,000 points up, French caroms, for $1,000 a side. The contest will take place on March 13, and will last three days.

The next important game is the contest for $2,000, the diamond cue, and the championship of the four-ball game, between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe. Five hundred dollars has been posted, and the contest will take place next month in this City. The game will be 2,000 points up. Then will follow the international match for the challenge cup, $1,000 and the championship of the world. This match will take place in April at Paris. The contestants will be William Sexton, of this City, and Maurice Vignaux. The game will be 600 points up, French caroms, and will be played according to the rules that governed the three-ball tournament recently played in this City.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

An adjourned meeting of the Bar Association was held at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street last evening, Vice President Van Winkle presiding, to consider the recent report and resolutions of the Committee on Admissions to the Bar. Stephen P. Nash condemned the committee's report as not striking at the root of the matter. What was desired, he thought, was to have some grade of scholarship made a necessary prerequisite to the beginning of law studies. A good lawyer, in his estimation, was one who possessed trained faculties resulting from good thorough academic study. Profs. Dwight and Jacques, and Messrs. Calvin, Stern, Jackson, Stickney, and others discussed the question. It finally appearing that the committee's report related only to the law schools, and not to the system of clerkships in attorneys' offices, the matter was referred back to the committee for the making of suggestions pointing out the defects in each system, the appropriate remedies, and for the reporting of a series of resolutions making the requirements for admissions uniform for both methods.

A THIEF STEALING IN PRISON.

Some days ago Sergt. Van Wagner, of the Brooklyn detective squad, learned that the authorities at Sing Sing Prison suspected one J. H. Hall, a clerk in the Harness Department of the prison, of stealing money. Hall was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and is now serving out a term of five years for selling obscene prints. Detective Frist was sent to the residence of Hall's wife, at No. 216 Gates avenue, and there found a quantity of clothes which had been made in Sing Sing and $62 in money. Letters establishing the fact that the clothes and money were stolen in the prison and sent to Brooklyn were also discovered. The Brooklyn Police have not ascertained yet by what mismanagement of the Sing Sing officials Hall was enabled to steal the money and clothes to send to his wife.

A BURGLAR BRAVELY ATTACKED.

Margeret Logan, employed as a domestic in the house of Mr. Julius Lorinier, No. 227 East Twelfth street, on entering a bedroom in the top floor of the house yesterday afternoon discovered a a man, whose face was hidden by a half mask, in the act of robbing the place. The girl, without giving a cry of alarm, courageously attached the thief, who, retaliating, dealt her several powerful blows on the head and face, discoloring one of her eyes and otherwise disfiguring her features. The fellow then succeeded in escaping from the house. The affair was reported to the Seventeenth Precinct Station last night, and Detective Robinson was detailed to find the man.

NEW VEGETABLES IN MOBILE.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Feb. 20.

New potatoes were sold in our market last week. Rather forcing the season.

Gardeners complain of the want of sale for vegetables. Cabbages are rotting in the rows for want of consumers.

Five bushels of green peas (the first of the season,) were shipped from here to Chicago last Friday. By the end of the next week they promise to be abundant in our market.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.
That thousands suffer with piles, ulcers, and bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—A. Codman, John Dodd, Henry Dreyfus, Mr. Fiora, Miss Anna Hill, L. Ireson, John E. King, Albert Lumley, Col. J. H. Mapleson, John Robertson, J. F. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ulman, D. D. Williams, W. E. A. Drake, John Armstrong, F. Eastman.

In steam-ship Gulf Stream, for Charleston.—Rev. H. T. Christsberg, C. Eaton, M. Thompson, Mrs. Colback, Miss Mackay, G. Deterick, Mrs. Hancock, R. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Q. W. Wren.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—F. Rath, Samuel Batson, Miss Florence King, James Falvay and wife, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, F. H. Annis, G. T. Parker, Mrs. Caroline Robbins, W. H. Tucker, R. H. Tucker, Mrs. P. J. Warnock, Edwin C. Hiser, Vincent M. Wright, H. Gillmurey, P. Butler, E. Caesner, S. P. Crash.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....5:47 | Moon rises...[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:26 | Gov. Island..8:15 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, Holmes, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Columbia, (Br.,) Montgomery, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Anglia, (Br.,) Murray, London, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng.; W. D. Morgan; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ships New-World, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Great Admiral, Thompson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Thomas A. Goddard, Smith, Smyrna, W. J. Russell & Bros.; Ambassador, (Br.,) Brehn, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Johanna, Dimmox, Dunkirk, Swan & Son; Mary C. Mariner, Titcomb, Matanzas, Cuba, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Vises, Gibraltar and Malta, Henry E. Sprague; Kodiak, Peters, Beyrout, Syria, F. Talbot & Co.; Olinda, (Port.,) Silva, Oporto, Portugal, Hasemia & Bros.

Schrs. Mary Susan, Snow, Portland and Boothbay, Me., J. V. Haviland; John N. Colby, Wilcox, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Jesse S. Clark, Day, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary R. Hickman, Robinson, Norfolk, Va., Squire Bros.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dan'l Campbell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; R. R. Wharton, Bush, Philadelphia, Penn., Van Brunt & Bro.; Lewis Ehrman, Fooks, Georgetown, Dem., Van Brunt & Bros.; Silver Star, Mahony, Para, Brazil, Francis Moran; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Cape Hayti, Hayti, E. Murray, Jr.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney. Feb. 19, off Carysport, signaled a Br. bark, showing letters L. S. F. R., bound N.; 20th, lat. 31 33, lon. 78 40, schr. Pride of the East, from ——, for New-York; 21st, 14 miles S. E. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship King Arthur, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Anazi, (of London,) Hill, Amoy Sept. 12 and St. Helena Jan. 10, with tea to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 12, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, and crossed the equator Jan. 26 in lon. 32 40; Feb. 15, lat. 31 26, lon. 75 37, had heavy gales from N. W. lasting 6 hours.

Brig Lewis Clark, (of Bangor,) Smith, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to G. Wessels—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ulrica R. Smith, Libbey, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to C. A. Fairchild—vessel to A. Mudgett.

Schr. J. G. Drew, Bartlett, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Lawson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Charles H. Rogers, Perkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. L. Leech, Leech, New-Haven.

Schr. Ceres, Alley, Somerset.

Schr. Charles F. Lawrence, Kelley, New-London.

Schr. William C. Paige, Leary, Bath, Me., with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. William Floyd, Hall, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Josiah Whitehouse, Farum, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Hero, Baker, Gloucester, with fish to B. F. Robbins & Co.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. S. Lindsley, Keene, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Jamestown, Hyer, Richmond, Va., to Slaght & Petty.

WIND—Sunset, blowing heavy N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Java, for Liverpool; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; ship New World, for London; barks Veteran, for Genoa; Kestrel, for Rio Janeiro; brigs Teneriffe, for Marseilles; Johanna, for ——; Mary Bartlett, for Sagua; A. J. Pettingill, for Cardenas; Agnes Barton, for Baltimore.

DISASTER.

The British brig Cairo, Capt. Rogers, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, with a cargo of oil-cake, was lost on the Great Bahamas on Feb. 14. The crew and part of the cargo were saved.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BATABANO, Feb. 15.—Arr. schr. Henry Lewis, Honduras.

CARDENAS, Feb. 21.—Arr. brigs George W. Chase, Patterson, New-York; Etta M. Tucker, Forbes, Philadelphia; schrs. Joseph W. Brown, Georgetown; Belle Scott, Milan, St. Vincent; Earl H. Potter, do.

Sld. schrs. Harbeson Hickman, Robinson, New-York; Sarah Potter, Wall, N. of Hatteras; Charles E. [illegible], Grace, do.; M. C. Mosely, Sargeant, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 18.—Arr. brig Shasta, Brown, Boston.

Cld. 18th, brig Neptune, (Span.,) Sala, Pensacola.

Arr. 19, schrs. Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Machias; Moses B. Bramhall, Gillette, Aspinwall; Lavinia R. Warren, Johnson, Port-au-Prince.

Sld. 19th, schr. Abbie L. Dow, Young, New-York.

Arr. 22d, steamer Liberty, Lundberg, via St. Jago.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Ocean Lily, New-York.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; 23d, steamer Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall; Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans.

Sld. 20th, schrs. Stephen Harding, Harding, N. of Hatteras; Thomas D. Harrison, Cropman, N. of Hatteras.

Sld. 21st, steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola; bark Elba, Gover, New-York.

Sld 23d, steamer Maria, (Span.,) Molina, New-Orleans; schr. Lizzie B. Gregg, Anderson, N. of Hatteras.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Arr. ship Triumphant, Libby, San Francisco.

MANTANZAS, Feb. 19.—Arr. bark Batavia, [illegible], Havre; schr. William A. Gibson, Pascagoula; Sld. schrs. Carl D. Lathrop, McAllep, St. Thomas; Alice C. (Br.,) Saunders, Charleston.

Sld. 19, schr. B. F. Lowell, Rice, N. of Hatteras; brig Selma, do.; 20th, bark Emma F. Herriman, Whittier, N. of Hatteras; brigs George Gilchrist, [illegible], do.; George S. Berry, do.; schrs. Emma E. Riley, Collin, do.; C. B. Paine, Hilyard, do.; W. R. Houston, Gardner, do.; Fred. J. Collins, Townsend, do.; Grace Bradley, [illegible], New-York; brig Fanny, Smith, N. of Hatteras.

Arr. 21, bark W. K. Anderson, Brandt, New-York.

SAGUA, Feb. 20.—Arr. brig Sarnia, Munday, Philadelphia; 21st, barks John F. Rottman, Ray, [illegible]; Regina Fleck, Ray, St. Thomas.

Sld. 21st, bark Nannie F. Sell, Fitts, Baltimore.

SANTIAGO, Feb. 15.—Sld. brig Rockland, (Br.,) Chase, Philadelphia; schr. Treasure, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 22.—Cld. schr. Spring Bird, New-York.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 22.—Arr. brig Sophia, (Br.,) Turk's Island.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Sld., Welcome, E. Boehe, Cadiz; Otago, John Bertram, Niord, Charles Loring, Fred. Handel, Athena, Annie Torrey, Fury, Nuevo Mundo.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Nuova Providenza.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Marianna Third, [illegible] Primo.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Joven Maria.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Flash Light, John Patton, Autocrat, La Louisiane, Dover, and Germania.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Germania in the Channel; Valentina, off Plymouth; Margaret Evans, George [illegible] Jenkins, Lux, Ferris S. Thompson, Highland Light, and Hedwig.

The Belgian steam-ship Switzerland, Capt. Jackson, which left New-York Jan. 30, for Antwerp, while steaming up the Channel yesterday, ran down and sunk the brigatine Hero, (of Whitstable,) off Folkestone. Four of the Hero's crew were drowned. The Switzerland was unhurt, and proceeded on her voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from Boston Feb. 12, arr. here at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, on the way to Liverpool.

The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Feb. 13, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

BRISTOL, Feb. 23.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Feb. 9, for Bristol, arr. to-day.

REMOVAL.
F. B. NICOL & CO.,
LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE
Removed their Sales-rooms
to their Manufactory,
4 Great Jones st.,
NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW PREPARED TO
SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY
THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF
China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.
THE 1,200 CUPS AND SAUCERS FOR THE
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION,
OF THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD, WERE DECORATED ESPECIALLY IN OUR MANUFACTORY.

REMOVAL.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
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